ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

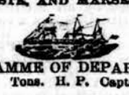
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,789 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M MALWA	2999	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Sept.
L CLYDE	1124	200	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	5th "
M BENGAL	45.0	800	W. B. Andrews	15th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
— GWALIOR	2783	500	R. Hazelwood	29th "
L GANGES	4196	200	E. Stewart	6th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4739	900	W. D. Anderson	13th "
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Brisco	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROMOLA	3369	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2884	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay,	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	14th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	28th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th "
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,100 CAST IRON B SOCKETS, and 3,100 CAST IRON B SOLEPLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store-yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" Overland Summary,
" Weekly Budget,
" Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Lar, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, and highly recommended as THE BEST LIGHT BEER in the Indian Market.

Quarts, Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash.
Pints, " 3-12 " "

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND BYCULLA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 8 0
Pints " " 5 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles per dozen,	5	14
Half-Bottles "	3	14

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT of CEYLON is prepared to receive offers until the 1st October, 1886, for the PURCHASE of SURPLUS RAILWAY MATERIAL imported for the construction of Lines of Railway lately completed in Ceylon. For descriptive catalogue and further information, apply to:—

The GENERAL MANAGER, Ceylon Government Railway,
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta.
" FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Bombay.
" ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Straits Settlements.

All offers to be addressed to the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, Colombo, Ceylon, and to be made in rupees.

Articles purchased will be delivered to the purchasers at the Railway Yard, Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th Aug. 1886.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

	Per 2 gals. Rs.	As.	Per 4 gals. Rs.	As.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22	8	Rs. 43	0
COGNAC **** do.	" 36	0	" 70	0
COGNAC *** do.	" 32	0	" 62	0
COGNAC ** do.	" 27	8	" 53	0
COGNAC * do.	" 25	8	" 49	0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22	8	" 43	0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each		" 4	0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"		" 3	0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"		" 4	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

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Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	"	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	"	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		"	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	" 36	"	25	"	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	" 40	"	25	"	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	" 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt 6	Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES, BELTS.

"THE LATEST SHAPES."
"WITH IMPROVED FASTENINGS"

KNOT SCARFS, all the New Shapes	from Rs.	2	0
SCARVES "for Pin," in every Colour and Design	from "	2	0
MADE UP BOWS, all Colours	from "	1	8
SCARVES for Ring, Immense Choice	from "	2	0
LINEN COLLARS, all the New Shapes	per doz. "	6	12
The Masher TIE CLIP prevents the Bow rising above the front or back of Collar	from "	0	12

THE TOHPACA BRACE	Rs.	3	8
FRENCH BRACES, Latest Designs	"	2	0
THE NEW ARGOSY, Special Patterns	"	2	8
THE ARMSTRONG, Spiral Springs	"	4	8
INDIA-RUBBER BELTS, all Colours	"	2	8
SCARF RINGS, the New Patent Flexible, securely holds in position a Scarf of any substance	Silver "	3	8
	Gold "	9	8

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GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BANJOS! **S. ROSE & CO.,** BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

BANJOS!

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

BANJOS! **S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.**

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied, ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of March 1887 to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1887.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon one of the following subjects :—

1. The Law relating to Damages.
2. The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.
3. The Law relating to Adoption.
4. The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.
5. The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1887, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

Senate House, The 2nd September 1886.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

IN view of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Poona, the opening of the Western India Fine Arts Society's Exhibition at Poona, has been postponed to SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1886.

Pictures or Articles for Exhibition must, therefore, reach the Secretary before the 24th September, Four days later for very distant contributors.

But, to ensure their being entered in the catalogue now in preparation, full particulars of Pictures or Articles to be contributed, should reach the Secretary before the 23rd of September.

Besides Pictures, works in WOOD and METALS, as well as all descriptions of Tapestries, Drugget, Phoolkaries, and Carpets, &c., &c., will be received for Exhibition and sale.

For prospectus and all information apply to

TOM. LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

87 Civil Lines, Poona.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the new Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1886.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September 1886.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "THE TRUSTEES and MORTGAGEES POWER ACT 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CHARLES MATHEWS, formerly Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, and Surveyor to the Fort of Bombay, but late of No. 13, Cambridge Villa, Arundel Road, Dorking, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at No. 13, Cambridge Villa aforesaid on the 9th day of November 1885, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose Will was on the 9th day of July 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Charles James Hall, Engineer, Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency (reserving the right of Thomas Anderson the other Executor named in the said Will, to come in and apply for Probate thereof) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said CHARLES JAMES HALL, on his behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of October 1886, as after that date the said Charles James Hall as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among them in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Executor's Solicitors.

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IS confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the Pain almost immediately, and reduces the swelling as if by MAGIC. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

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A MOST INVIGORATING TONIC that permanently restores VITALITY, premature old Age, lost NERVE and BRAIN power, nervous DEBILITY, &c., is pleasant, convenient and endorsed by the Medical Faculty as a sure, safe, and prompt remedy for nervous DYSPEPSIA, exalts MENTAL ACTIVITY and confers power to endure MENTAL FATIGUE.

Full particulars and therapeutics accompany each bottle.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION as already advertised, will be held here, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secretary, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 13th September, 1886.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ninth DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (free of Income-tax) for the period ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th instant on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1886.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Portuguese Consulate, Forbes-Street, No. 9 up to the 20th instant for the supply of the undermentioned articles required for the use of the Steam-Launches belonging to the Government of Portuguese India.

Parties wishing to undertake the said supply should send in their application under sealed cover.

The Consul does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The following are the articles required : 3 dozen Files of different sizes.
32 Square feet of Swedish Iron sheet, having four lines of thickness.
30 feet of Swedish Iron bar, two inches in diameter.
1 Blacksmith's Bellows.
2 Ditto for foundry works.
1 Grindstone (complete) for sharpening tools.
100 Yards of Tarred Canvas Pipe.
96 lbs of steel Bars, 2 inches in diameter.
48 lbs of steel Bars 1½ inches in diameter.
1 File Brush.
5 Hooks.
2 Spanners.

F. MEYRELLES da CANTO,
Consul.

Consulate for Portugal, at Bombay, 13th September, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated total quantity 40 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8 oz. must accompany each tender. Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Prrel, 13th September 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the ombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER, apply TREACHER and Co., Ld., Fort.

WANTED, Two second-hand TENTS, about 12-3 by 12-0 in good condition, with Checks and Dhurries complete.—Apply "W. L. M." care of this paper.

COME AND SEE our fancy Inkstands, Albums, Photo-frames, Flower Vases, Pictures in gilt frames, Table Ornaments, Silk Fans and Thousand other Presentation Articles at cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PERAMBULATORS.—Single and double—with Bicycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres and Patent Hood. H. A. Geyer and Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDEBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 ; postage 1 anna.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING !! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of fancy assortments of BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices, Hussonally Mulla Hakeemjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—We intend disposing of what remains of our stock of these goods both for Ladies and Gentleman at cost price.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

SUPERFINE CARDBOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Macaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS ! :—Just unpacked a fresh baton of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, Immediately,—By a gentleman (European) an APPOINTMENT as Accountant in a Mercantile Firm. Would not object to berth in the Salt or Revenue Customs.—Address "Disheartened," care of this paper.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, new market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 : interleaved. Rs. 6-8.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Leather Wallets, Tent, Scales, Treasury Safe, Silk piece-goods, Scent, &c.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, consisting of leather wallets, folding chairs, deal trays, time pieces, letter scales, letter boxes, Cabul tent, Rasties, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Framjee Hormusjee, Master, an insolvent; consisting of iron treasury safe, mehta boxes, gadi, pillows, and lamps.

In Re Arab Shaik Moosa Abdul Latiff, an insolvent ; consisting of 1 beam scale and weights.

In Re Damodhur Chuturbhoj ; In Re Jaiwut Lilladhur, and in Re Dhurumsey Maigjee, insolvents. A quantity of old gunny bags.

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of few pieces and cuttings of water silk, silk embroided satin, embroided brocade, embroided gauze, flowered silk, flowered velvet, and few dozen of assorted scents in boxes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th September, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

37 boxes claret in pints and quarts.
12 ,, best champagne and hock in quarts.
10 cases sardines.
3 ,, sewing machines.
5 ,, orange colour.
1 ,, orsidue.
9 ,, very handsome flower vases and baskets of gilt and painted Bohemian glass.
1 case saffron.
1 ,, table covers and bed covers.
1 ,, aromatic eau de cologne.
3 ,, concentrated essence of white rose, damask rose, soap, violet, millefleur and nursery toilet powder, &c.
10 cases honey soap.
5 ,, Madras border dhooties.
2 ,, coloured prints.
1 ,, white doria.
1 ,, coloured silk satin.
5 ,, yellow stripe cloth.
3 ,, grey shirtings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the undermentioned places at the dates and hours stated below Cadjans as follows :—

On account and at the risk of Dhurumdass Husunally and Co. and Rabimbhoy Assenbhoy, at the village of Malad at Kitali Bunder, ready made cadjans 2,19,662 in number or thereabouts, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

At village of Gorgam at a bunder called Dadur, ready made cadjans, 1,75,424 in number or thereabouts, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

At Patal, near the Bungalow and Bunder Belder, ready made cadjans, 1,03,485 in number or thereabouts, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken after the lot has been knocked down, and the conditions of sale will be made known at the respective places at the time of sale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1886.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1886.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

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AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
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The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

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READY FOR SALE.

GOLDSMITH'S SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.—A comedy edited for Indian Students with Notes and an Introduction ; by N. Sir Nobat Bostisinha D. Chauhan, second edition, revised and enlarged ..... Price 0 12

GOLDSMITH'S THE GOOD-NATURED MAN :—A comedy edited for Indian Students with Notes, a life of Goldsmith an Introduction and an Appendix ; by R. M. Deshpande, B.A. second edition revised and enlarged Price. 0 12

Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVINDA, Manager,
to Messrs. RADHABAI, Bookseller, Bombay.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at :—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests ; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers within out charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, fro m whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s		
"B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Kompanie	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Leoncirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 59 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ..
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berk	,, 34 0	,, ..

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncastelar-Rossberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ..
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0 ..

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	..
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	..

CLARETS.
From Messrs H. & C. BALAHESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frande	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 22 0	..
Chateau Lantte	,, 23 0	..
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	..

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 32 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	..

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	,, 12 0	

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
F. Dessandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 0
,, ,, *	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	..
Finest do	,, 20 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1 lbs. to 2½ lbs. @ 1 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ,, 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality.. ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
1 do.	1 8
2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	,, ..	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ..	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ..	,, 0 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ..	,, 0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

	Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef ,,	2 lbs. 0 12
Roast Beef ,,	2 lbs, 0 12
Boiled Beef ,,	2 lbs. 0 12
Brawn ,,	2 lbs. 0 12
Corned Beef ,,	2 lbs. 0 12
do. ,,	1 lbs. 0 8
Potted Tongues ,,	½ lbs, 0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO RAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCE.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, CO

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Town Council, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Knight Errant (s), from Cardiff ; Gelert (s), Moulmein ; and Deccan (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED :—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Karachi and P. Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brynglass, Inchlonga and Clan Macdonald entered on the 12th, and s.s. Deccan on the 13th ; and s. s. Ashton Hall, Bangalore and Lord Landsdowne left the dock on the 12th.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Rajkote accompanied by 60 armed followers, arrived here on Sunday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Altamont, Malabar Hill.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS.—Baboo Choonilall, residing on the Kalbadvie Road, reported to the police on Sunday, the theft of two diamonds from an open drawer in his premises, valued at Rs. 1,500. Enquiries are in progress.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting will be :—Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Grey, Mr. Pease and Mr. Saville *vs.* (White)—Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Baker, Mr. Barton, Major Beaver and Mr. Closter. Play to commence at 5 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting).

Quadrille	Commerce — Kuhner.
Overture	Soir D'Antomne — Bouillon.
Grand Selection	Romeo'e Guilletta — Gounod.
Valse	Bid ma Good Bye — Camors.
Polka	Black and Tan — Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QU EN.

GAMBLERS.—Nathoo Rugoonath and ten others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dasabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Superintendent Brewin with being found gambling in a common gaming house at Mahim, on Sunday, with dice and money. The whole of the accused on pleading guilty to the charge, they were convicted. Accused No. 1 and another were fined Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THEFT.—Joomal Jooma was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of theft of wearing apparel and a piece of drilling cloth, of the collective value of Rs. 6, the property of Nuthoo Rajah and Rahim Hinga, while the clothes and the piece of drill was left out to dry after they had been washed at the Dhoby Ghaut, Mahalaximee, on Friday last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of the case of extortion by railway policemen was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the same common jury. The prisoners, Jugmohansing Doorgasing, Sakharam Arjoon, and Hyder Soolemen, police constables employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, were charged—the first prisoner with extortion and attempting to commit extortion ; the second with abetment of the offence of extortion ; and the third with extortion, and also with an attempt to commit extortion. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Russell for the prisoner. Several more witnesses were examined for the prosecution; and at 5-15 p.m. the Court adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning. The jury were allowed to separate ; and the prisoners were enlarged on their former bail.

OBITUARY.—We have to record the death of Sirdar Vinayekrao Ganesh *alias* Bhow Sahib Sanglikar, which occurred on Thursday last. The deceased was born at Miraj in 1821. In 1824-25 Bhow Sahib was given in adoption by the late Chintamon Rao Appasahib Sanglikar, to his dangther-in law, the widow of Ganpat Rao Baba Saheb, who died at Ahmednagar in 1824 on his way to Nasik. After the adoption of Bhow Saheb Sanglikar, the present Chief of Sangli was born, and he became the heir to the throne. Bhow Saheb was by law entitled to a share in the State, but the Government thought it best that there should be no partition of the State and settled an allowance on Bhow Saheb Sanglikar, it being understood, that the claims of Bhow Saheb and his descendants to the throne of Sangli would be considered in case the present Chief Tatya Saheb died without issue. Bhow Saheb had adopted Bombay as the place of his residence, and continued to live for more than 22 years.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—Judging from the large audience at the above Institute on Saturday evening, the entertainments are becoming popular. The evident success of these entertainments lies to a certain extent in the free-and-easy-air about them—any one from the audience, if so disposed, mounting the platform and singing a song. Several ladies and gentlemen were requested to contribute to the evening's amusement by the indefatigable manager, and the songs as well as the pieces played were much appreciated. This occupied the early part of the evening, and was followed by a minstrel company composed of some young men residing in the neighbourhood, who made a very satisfactory appearance. The guitar duets deserved the *encore* they received, and some credit is also due to Mr. Stone-Hewet, who very ably presided at the piano the greater part of the evening.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.

AN inquest was opened by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital yesterday, on the body of Anundrao Balajee Muttay, aged 28 years. Deceased was employed in the Victoria and Albert Museum. On the 8th instant, while he was feeding the cobra snakes at that Museum he was bitten by one of the snakes on the index finger of his left hand, and died from its effect at the hospital, at 3-30 p.m., on Sunday. The following evidence was recorded :—

Ramjee Mooljee Descow said : I am Assistant to the Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and I was in Girgaum. The deceased was the taxidermist of the Museum. On the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m., I was in my office, when the deceased and Dowlutrao, the skinner, came in to feed snakes. Dowlutrao was preparing the milk and asked the deceased to bring him a funnel. The deceased went out and returned in about two minutes with a funnel. Dowlutrao wrapped a towel round his hand and removed a cobra from its cage. He went out of the room with the cobra and deceased followed him with the milk. In about five minutes the deceased turned with the snake in his naked hand, a habit against which he was constantly warned. He put the cobra back into its cage. Dowlutrao informed me that the snake was vomiting. I asked him to take the cobra out of the cage, and hold it up to enable the milk to reach the alimentary canal. He took it out of the cage, and was holding it by the neck, and the deceased made a downward pressure on both side of the cobra for about 5 minutes. Dowlutrao then replaced the cobra in its cage. After a minute he removed another cobra from its cage, and went out of the room to feed it, and the deceased followed him with the milk. The deceased returned in 6 or 7 minutes with the cobra in his naked hand. As he was replacing the cobra in its cage, he called out for pincers, I stood up to see what was the matter, and found the cobra had fastened on the index finger of his left hand. I removed the cobra and saw a punctured wound on the index finger of the deceased. It did not bleed. Dowlutrao bandaged the wrist tightly, and applied some carbolic acid to the wound. The deceased was sent away in a victoria to hospital. The duty of feeding the snakes was mine and Dowlutrao's. The deceased was afraid of the snakes, and I gave him order not to interfere with the snakes. He has occasionally assisted to feed the snakes. I frequently forbade him doing so. His hand was unguarded when he was replacing the cobra in its cage. At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiries.

MAZAGON READING AND RECREATION ROOMS.

A MUSICAL entertainment was given on Saturday night last, in aid of the above society at their spacious rooms situated in Hospital Road, Mazagon. The entertainment took the form of a concert, and it was exceedingly well attended, and much praise is due to the secretary of the society, Mr. J. F. DeSouza, for its success. The entertainment was opened by a piano overture, played by Mr. Philip DeSilva, the Organist of the Kalbadevie R. C. Cathedral, with the accompaniment of a first and a second violin, rendered by Mr. DeLima and another gentleman, which was much appreciated by the audience. This was followed by the song " When Sparrows Build," by Miss Lewy Thomas, with a piano accompaniment, which was extremely well rendered. This lady also sang in two Duets with Mr. Swinland, " Larboard Watch," and " The Moravian Nuns' Hymn," with a piano accompaniment by Miss Handeen. Young Miss Nelly Graham's piano solo " Ould Lang Syne," with variations, was really well rendered, and the same may be said of Mr. Archibald Brook's song, " Thy Voice is Near Me." Mr. J. F. DeSouza distinguished himself in his song " Tempest of the Heart." Mr. Philip DeSilva's song, " Blue Alsatian Mountains," evoked, as it deserved, very warm applause. The violin solo, " Home, Sweet Home," admirably played by Mr. DeLima, concluded the evening's concert.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mooljee presiding. The following is the directors' report for the year ending 30th June last :—

In submitting their annual report of the working of the mill, your directors beg to inform you, that owing to the high price of cotton which ruled the market for the first six months of the year under review, your mill has only made a profit for the half year ending 30th December 1885 of Rs. 6,162-13-0. But during the second half year the fall in price of cotton, coupled with a good demand for yarn and cloth admitted your mill to make a profit of Rs. 66,728-12-8. The net earnings for the year therefore amounts to Rs. 72,891-9-8. You are aware that the company had made a loss last year, as will be seen from that year's account of Rs. 20,059-7-5, which, when deducted from the above amount, leaves a balance available for distribution of Rs .52,832-2-3. The result being so poor. your agents, the directors, are pleased to record, have not charged any commission to which they are entitled under the Articles of Association. This enables your directors to divide the available balance as follows.

Towards payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, which will absorb Rs. 36,000, to credit of " Deterioration" fund account Rs. 16,000 and thebalance to next year's account of Rs. 832-2-3, totalRs. 52,832-2-3. The directors must not omit to mention that the " long collar throstle spindles" and the " weft mules" fitted last year, give satisfactory out-turn. There are now 8,448 long collar throstle spindles and 9,552 new mule spindles, which are working in your mill since the last eighteen months : but in order to place the mill in a still better position, your directors have thought it dvisable replace the old twenty mules of John Elce & Co., containing some 16,800 spindles, by " Howard and Cullooghs" thirty ring frames, containing 7,800 " twist gauge" spindles and ten frames containing 2,720 " weft gauge" spindles. Portions of this machinery have arrived and are now being fitted in the mill, and the remainder will be fitted up as they continue to arrive, and before the end of the present year, all the frames will be fiited up and in working order. This will effect an important change in the out-turn of your mill which will give increased production. So far as the mill's production is concerned, that of cloth is satisfactory ; and of yarn will also be the same, when all the frames will be working before the end of the present year. The sales now effected of both yarn and cloth are profitable, as during the last six months of the year under review. The company's property, both building and machinery, is covered by insurance to the extent of Rs. 9,50,000, and of cotton, yarn, piece-goods, and stores to the extent of Rs. 2,15,000.

The report was approved of by the meeting. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Messrs. Vundravandas Parshotamdas and Ruttonsey Khimjee were re-elected directors ; and Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Fakirjee Muncherjee were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

REMOUNTS FOR NATIVE CAVALRY.

The Government of India having decided that remounts for the native cavalry shall be purchased by Committees during the forthcoming season, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following general directions for carrying out the purchaes. There will be one Committee for the Punjab and one for the North-West Provinces, each of which will combine work in the districts with that at the fairs : these will be standing Committees for the whole season. Although the minimum height of four-years-old remounts should as a rule be 14-2, it is left to the discretion of Committees to purchase horses of 14-1, whenever from their other good qualities they may be considered fit for the service. The method of allotting remounts to regiments will be as follows. On the conclusion of a fair, or on purchase of any batch, the whole lot bought will be numbered from 1 to ——: the numbers will then be put into a bag and shaken : and one member of the Committee will draw out of the bag so many numbers consecutively for each regiment in turn, up to the number of remounts required by, or available, for each. The system of parading the whole string, and then drawing lots for choice is forbidden.

The Punjab Committee will buy for the —1st, 3rd, and 5th Bengal Cavalry : 10th Bengal Lancers ; 12th Bengal Cavalry ;14th Bengal Lancers, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Bengal Cavalry ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Guides Cavalry.

The North-West Provinces' Committee will buy for the—2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Bengal Cavalry ; 13th and 19th Bengal Lancers. 1st and 2nd Central India Horse ; Deolee Irregular Cavalry ! and Erinpura Irregular Cavalry.

Should the 11th Bengal Lancers require any horses beyond those regimentally bred, they will be supplied by the North West Provinces' Committee. The Punjab Committee will assemble at Sialkot on the 1st November, and will march thence *via* the Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts into the Bari Doab, pursuing a south-westerly direction through that tract, parallel to the Beas river, down to Rajanpur. Thence it will turn to the north-east, and work upwards through the Mooltan, Jhung and Shahpore districts, and the Salt Range, to Rawal Pindi, arriviug there in the latter part of April. The whole distance thus covered will be about 900 miles, or 170 miles a month : a rate which will allow of the country being thoroughly worked through.

The North-West Provinces' Committee will assemble at Delhi on the 1st October, and will shape its course thence at first southwards towards Agra, through the Provinces, at the discretion of the President ; but reaching Hurdwar by the beginning of April.

The following are the fairs with their respective dates already fixed for the ensuing season :—

Punjab.

Jellalabad	17th to 20th January.
Montgomery	1st and 2nd March.
Mooltan	4th and 5th "
Muzaffargarh	8th and 9th "
Dera Ghazi Khan	11th and 12th "
Jhung	15th and 16th "
Guzerat	18th and 19th "
Shahpur	22nd and 23rd "
Lahore	25th and 26th "
Amritsar	7th to 15th April.
Rawalpindi	29th to 31st March.

The date of the Sibi Fair, which will be attended by a portion of the Punjab Committee, will be notified hereafter.

North-West Provinces.

Rohtak	12th and 13th October.
Pokhur (Rajputana)	8th to 12th November.
Batesar	4th to 12th November.
Aligarh	4th to 7th February.
Bulandshahr	11th to 15th "
Muzaffarnagar	18th and 19th "
Saharunpore	23rd to 26th "
Meerut (Nauchandi)	21st to 26th March:
Hurdwar	4th to 10th April.

As the dates fixed for the fairs this season do not admit of the Committee in either case comprising them in one progressive tour, it will rest with Presidents to decide which can be visited by the whole Committee. The rest must be attended by two officers of the Committe (besides the Royal Artillery officer and the Veterrinary Surgeon) and a few men (dismounted close to take charge of the horses bought until rejoining the rest of the party: one British officer always remaining with the detachments marching. For attendance at such fairs the railway will have to be made use of ; or if off the line of rail, such other means of transit as may be available. As the Pokhur and Batesar Fairs are to some extent simultaneous, the President will take the necessary measures for a portion of the Committee being present at each.

The number of remounts required by regiments this season, and the number of young stock commanding officers are willing to take, will be communicated to Presidents before the assembly of the Committees.

The Punjab Committee will be composed as under : —President : Lieut.-Col. J. D. Macpherson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry. Members : Capt. H. N. Webb, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Capt. H. Goad, 12th Bengal Cavalry. Attached : Will be nominated hereafter, Royal Artillery. Veterinary Surgeon (1st class), E. Ewing.

The North-West Provinces' Committee will be composed as follows :—President :—Lieut.-Col. J. L N. Willis, 16th Bengal Cavalry. Members :—Capt. M. K. Martin, 2nd Bengal Cavalry. Captain S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers. Attached :—An officer, Central India Horse ; Capt F. H. J. Birch, Royal Artillery ; and Vety Surgn H. M. Maxwell.

MADRAS.

MADRAS Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 28th ultimo to the 3rd instant 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 214 Hindus, and 33 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 274 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 329. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.*, 1 from measles, 78 from fever, 25 from dysentery, 22 from diarrœa, and 148 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 35·7 per 1,000, per annum, The mean of the ten previous years was 42·8 per 1,000, per annum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT IN MADRAS.

Mr. Norton, the Coroner of Madras, held an inquiry at the General Hospital, into the circumstances which prompted Sergeant Foster, of the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to commit suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Sergeant William Rase said :—I am a Color-Sergeant of the C. Company, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, now stationed in Fort St. George. I know the deceased, Sergeant Foster, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry. A depôt of that regiment is now in the Fort. I knew him personally to speak to. He was a married man. I saw him alive to-day at 7-30 a.m. When I saw him he was coming from the direction of the latrine towards his quarters. He saw me and bade me good morning. He seemed all right then. He was walking with his head down, as if there was something preying on his mind. I did not speak to him. He had never struck me before to-day as being at all queer. I know nothing as to the terms on which he lived with his wife. My quarters are three doors away from the deceased's quarters. About 9 a.m. I heard a report of fire-arms. After that I heard a woman screaming. I then immediately ran into the deceased's quarters. I saw Mrs. Foster there. She made no communication to me. I then went into the orderly room of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, and saw the deceased sitting in a chair, apparently dead. The orderly room is in the same block of buildings as that in which our quarters were. The deceased had a wound in his head near the temple, which was bleeding. He was dressed in white uniform. Finding that so, I at once ran off to Surgeon-Major Martin, and reported the case to him. I saw Mrs. Foster in her own room and not in the orderly room. There were three or four other women with her. I saw the deceased about five minutes after I had heard the report. Yesterday I saw him and his wife together. They were lively and jolly. I know nothing of his private circumstances. When I returned with Surgeon-Major Martin, I then saw this revolver (produced) across the deceased's knees. Five chambers of that revolver were loaded, and one chamber had just been discharged. All staff sergeants are supplied with these revolvers. No ammunition is supplied with them. The quarter-master of the regiment keeps the ammunition for these revolvers.

Mrs. Ellen Foster, said :—The deceased is my husband. His name is Barnabas Ebenezer Foster. He was born in 1844. We had no children. I was married to him five years ago, in Kamptee, and have always been with him since. He was not given to drink. I have never seen him drunk. About 8-30 a.m. to-day we breakfasted together. He had got up at 6 a.m. He went out shortly after he got up, and returned at 8-30 a. m. I do not know where he went to in the interval. He returned home quite as cheerful as he usually was. The breakfast lasted a quater of an hour. He ate as usual. Immediately after breakfast he left the room, and went to the orderly room, as he always did every day, to do his work there. Shortly after he left me, I heard the report of a shot. I rushed into the verandha, where I met a lance corporal, who told me that my husband had shot himself. My husband had never threatened to shoot himself. He was always in good health. He never had any pecuniary difficulties that I know of. We were always in good terms. He never got into any regimental scrape that I know of. I cannot suggest any reason why he should shoot himself. On Monday last my husband asked me for some revolver ammunition which he had given me before we left Rangoon on the 3rd August. I gave the packet to him. I do not know how many rounds were in that packet. It was tied up. I asked him why he wanted the ammunition. He said he wanted to give it to an artillery sergeant, who had asked him for it to shoot some cobras in the Artillery Mess. He asked me where the other six rounds were. I told him that his batman—Private—King—had got them. I did not ask him why he wanted the other six rounds. I do not know if he gave away the cartridges, as stated, to the gunner for whom they were wanted.

Private Edward King deposed :—I am a private in the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry. I knew the deceased. I was his batman. I did not give him any ammunition on Monday, nor since. I have six rounds of ammunition belonging to him still in my possession. I knew deceased since 1880. He was a man who often lost his temper, and behaved frequently like a man who did not know what he was doing. He had fits of temper. Those fits never lasted long. They would soon pass off. When in one of those fits he would act as if he was mad. I have often seen him like this. Except these fits, I cannot suggest any reason why he should shoot himself. He was a steady, sober man. Mrs. Foster has often called my attention to her husband when he was in one of these fits. In Kamptee I once heard him threaten to strike her. She often sent for me to see what he was doing in one of his fits. He was very violent when he got into a fit, I was a stronger man than he was and yet I could hardly hold him down when he had a fit on.

Mrs. Forster, recalled, said :—My husband had very bad temper. He often got into fits of bad temper. I have seen him in his temper smashing things in the house, for apparently no cause. In ono of his fits he did threaten to strike me. I never used to notice what he said in a fit of bad temper.

Captain Charles Herbert Smith said :—I am Captain and Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion, Somersethire Ligtt Infantry. I produce this sealed packet of papers. These papers were on the table in front of the deceased in the orderly room at the time he shot himself, about 9 a.m. to-day. I put the papers into an envelope and sealed them. Among those papers I found this letter, written to deceased by Major Shaw. This letter was lying on top of all the other papers on the table. I know nothing of his habits,

Major Hunter Evans said :—I am Major of the Somersetthire Light Infantry. This letter is in my handwriting. I wrote it last night and sent it to the deceased shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. I am at present on the sick lists. [The Coroner here read the letter, in which Major Evans requested deceased to come down to his place, bringing with him some papers and books, to ascertain if certain documents had been despatched as they ought to have been.] I have reason to believe that several of these enclosures I asked for were not ready for me, and that he had not depatched the 'Return' as he ought to have done. He apparently was in arrears of work. I have known him six years. I have never seen him in any of these violent fits of temper. To my knowledge he was a hard drinker, and would give any one the idea that he would at any time go off his head.

Dr. John Martin, said :—I am a Surgeon Major in the Army Medical Department, and am the Senior Medical Officer in the Station Hospital, Madras. I saw the deceased this mornig in the orderly room. He was seated in a chair at the table in the room. One of the walls of the room was about 4 feet from the right side of the body, and the opposite wall was about 12 feet from the left side of the body. The orderly soom is upstairs. His head was leaning over his right shoulder. Both elbows were resting on the arms of the chair. His hands were lying over his legs, palms down. Both hands were open. Under his hands a revolver lay on his legs. The handle of the revolver was under his right hand. In his right temple there was a wound swollen and blackened, apparently the aperture of entrance of a projectile. On the left side of his head, higher up, above the temple there was another wound—the aperture of exit. There was no dried blood about either of these wounds. They were quite fresh and dripping. About 11 feet from him, on the left side of the floor, I found an irregular-shaped mass of lead. I have no doubt that the cause of death was gunshot wound through the head.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury, after a very brief consultation, found a verdict of : " Death by shooting himself with a revolver through the head, while in a state of temporary insanity." The Coroner said he fully agreed in the verdict.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE *Moskowskija Wiedomosti*, in an article discussing the possibility of an alliance between England, Germany, and Austria, declares that an Austro-German alliance could under the most favourable circumstances for England be regarded merely as a guarantee of the peace of Europe, but in no way of the general peace. On the contrary, continues the journal, the more Russia, as the English hope, is forced back out of Eastern Europe, the more reason and opportunity will she have, if the peace of Europe should be preserved, to devote her powers to the execution of her task in Asia, which is still far from completed, a circumstance which would appear to be of far greater interest for England than Bulgaria and the other points which recently formed the principal object of Anglo-Russian rivalry in Europe. Under such conditions England would have to moderate her enthusiasm over the brilliant results of the Gastein meeting, and in view of the dangers now rising for her in every quarter of the globe, to think seriously about coming to a good *modus vivendi* with Russia, and not create for herself fresh unpleasantness and new disputes. With regard to the reported intention of Russia to occupy Port Lazareff and England's consequent diplomatic action in China and Corea, the *Wiedomosti* says, no protests, however energetic, and no intrigues will prevent Russia from occupying a position on the Pacific, and one worthy of one of the Great Powers of Europe.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealer everywhere, at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

AT the Madras Police Court, before Mr. J. M. Maskell, on Tuesday, a man named Andemolum, was charged with forgery in connection with certain bills entrusted to him for collection on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Mr. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, watched the case on behalf of the Police, and occupied a seat upon the Bench, Mr. James Walter Taylor, Sub-Accountant of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, deposed that he kuew the accused, who was employed under the shroff, Vencatachellum Pillay, to whom he was responsible and by whom he was paid ; his duty was to collect all the monies the shroff ordered him to collect. He remembered the charge in Calendar case No. 14646 of 1886 and telling Vencatachellum to examine the Bank's memorandum ; there was also a memorandum (A) and a bill which he received from Vencatachellum through the Police, but he could not remember on what date. He did not compare the memorandum (A) with the books of the Bank on the day that he received it, but he instructed the shroff to compare it with the books in conjunction with Inspector Fitzpatrick. The memorandum (A) was brought to and signed by him on the 27th of March ; the Bank vouchers were brought with it. The Bill might also have been brought at the same time, but he could not swear to that ; he had, however, examined it and endorsed it. He at first compared the memorandum (A) with the Bank book and found the entries tallied ; he then compared that book with another Bank book and found again that the figures tallied, and he then initiated the five vouchers. The memorandum and bill were then signed. The memorandum (A) was prepared from the vouchers. The total proceeds of (A), when he passed it, was Rs. 371-4-5 ; he was able to state this by a reference to one of the slips. There was no calculation made on any of the five slips to show what the total was. When he passed (A), the total was set down at Rs. 376-13-9 ; this he said from a reference to a voucher marked (E) debiting Vencatachellum's current account with the amount due by him on account of that transaction for that day. The bill had been altered from Rs. 371-4-5 to Rs. 401-4-5, being a difference of Rs. 30. After his passing vouchers, they were returned to the Bill Department. He would swear there was no alteration in (A) when it first came under his notice. As the amount due did not arrive in time, it was debited to Venkatachellum's account ; the account was passed through the Bank that day, but the proceeds were not received before the Bank closed. The amount debited to Venkatachellum was Rs. 376-13-9. It was usual when the money did not come in time to debit Venkatachellum's account. From a printed slip, he found that that was the amount paid by Venkatachellum when the money came. Several other witnessess were examined, mainly in corroboration of the evidence of Mr. Taylor, and the further hearing was then adjourned on Friday, the hearing was concluded and the accused committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HOW TO SAVE THE LIBERAL PARTY.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., writes as follows in the *Daily News* :—There seems to be a considerable amount of misconception as to what a political party is. As I understand them the words mean a number of persons acting together for specific ends, these ends being settled by the majority. Either the minority accept the views of the majority, or it secedes and ceases to belong to the party.

We are now, however, faced with the singular doctrine that the majority should succumb to the minority, because in this way alone, individuality is not crushed out. Any individuals, whether their number be large or small, have obviously a perfect right to entertain what opinions they please upon political issues. But if these opinions conflict with those of the party to which they belonged, party unity can only be maintained by ruling them out of the party. The dissentient Liberals, it is true, assert that they possess a monopoly of intelligence, and that they make up in quality for what they want in quantity. It is clear, however, that we are not likely to agree with their estimate of themselves and of us.

In the last Parliament a majority of Liberals were returned. The Liberal Government was, however, defeated in the House of Commons by a considerable number of Liberals voting against it. They asserted that they, and not the Government, represented the views of the Liberal electorates, and they appealed from the elected to the electors. They soon, however, discovered that in this they were mistaken. In order therefore to re-enter Parliament, they were obliged to call upon the Conservatives to support them in their respective constituencies, while in consideration of this support they advoated the Conservative cause in constituencies where Conservatives were standing against Liberals.

The result of the election has therefore conclusively proved that the Liberal electorates, or, in other words, the Liberal party are with Mr. Gladstone's Government. One million three hundred thousand Liberals and Radicals in Great Britain polled for the Government candidates, and everyone of the so-called " Unionists" whose seat was contested sits in Parliament as the representative of Conservative electors. I am not raising the point whether the electorates were wise or foolish, I only wish to show that the Liberal party, as a party, has stood by Mr. Gladstone, and prononnced against the dissentients. This being so, it is absurd to suppose that the party will recant or modify its opinions, in order that a certain number of Parliamentary Whigs and radicals representing Conservatives may be induced to rejoin it. These may be very excellent and very able persons, without absolutely possessing, as they seem to imagine, the monopoly of these qualities. There are many excellent and able persons among the Conservatives, but we vote against them because, rightly or wrongly, we do not agree with them in what they, no doubt conscientiously believe would be for the benefit of the country. Our relations to the rebels are precisely the same. We differ from them upon an issue, which they regard as so important that this difference has justified them in joining the Conservatives during the electoral campaign and in ostentaniously announcing that they intend in Parliament to support a Conservative Ministry.

What then ought to be our course? To call upon the Liberal electors throughout the country to formulate a political programme, and to declare this to be the programme of the Liberal Party, outside of which there is no salvation.

The mode of doing this already exists. The National Liberal Federation consists of locally-elected associations, united by means of meetings, at which all the associations are represented. Before the last General Election, a meeting of delegates from the local associations pronounced in favour of Mr. Gladstone. It was then said that this Caucus consisted of nothing but wire-pullers, and that the Liberal electors would not recognise the right of the delegates to speak for them. The result of the election has proved, as I have shown, precisely the reverse. All constituted local associations having a representative character that have not affiliated themselves to the National Liberal Association should be called upon to do so. A great meeting of delegates from all the affiliated associations then should be held during the autumn, at which a programme should be agreed to, both in regard to Ireland and in regard to other matters within the area of practical politics. At a meeting in Devonshire House, Mr. Gladstone has been deposed from the leadership of the Liberal party by gentlemen who have been sent to Parliament by Conservatives, and some of whom have been making themselves active to secure the re-election of Mr. Matthews at Brimingham. Lord Hartington, the chief of the Whigs, has been declared the Liberal leader. At Birmingham, Mr. Cook, a sound Radical was forced to retire because he very properly declined to submit to the dictation of a member of what a speaker at one of Mr. Matthews' meetings termed " the illustrious family of Chamberlain."

The very essence of Liberlaism is that its leaders should not be elected at hole and corner meetings in ducal drawing-rooms, and that its policy should be that of the electors and not of " illustrious families." Let us therefore call upon the Liberal electors to send delegates to a great Liberal Parliament, and let the Parliament, after fair and free discussion, tell the country who the Liberal leader is to be, and what is to be the programme of the Liberal party. This once settled, let us civilly bow out of the party all noblemen or members of illustrious families who arenot prepared to accept our programme. In this way alone can a Liberal party exist with any expectation of influencing the march of events.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

THAT oldest of all countries, China, seems at length to have taken into sirious consideration the feasibility of laying at least the foundation of a railway system, to be extended throughout an immense and densely populated empire. Western civilisation should not be too prompt to blame the apparent procrastination and hesitancy which have marked the action of the Chinese Government in the matter of railways. Were our own iron roads construceed until after at least ten years of doubt, indecision, misapprehension, and downright opposition? A committee of the House of Commons laughed George Stephenson to scorn for saying that a locomotive engine could travel at the rate of twenty miles an hour ; country squires threatened to prosecute railway engineers for trespass ; farmers hoisted sheets and tablecloths between poles in their fields to baffle the theodolites of the railway surveyors; wool-staplers gravely opined that the fleeces of all the sheep that fed in pastures through which a railway passed would be charred and spoilt by sparks from the engine. The authorities of Eton College, terrified at the idea of the demoralisation which railway communication with London might spread broadcast among their scholars, succeeded in having inserted a clause in the Great Western Railway Act forbidding the company to bring their line any nearer to Eton than Slough ; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge followed suit, and solemnly warned off "the iron horse" from their classic borders ; and finally the nascent companies had to undergo the withering scorn and the fierce denunciations of the "Quarterly Review." If the project of railway locomotion had to pass through such an ordeal of hostile disparagement in Conservative England, what could be expected in ultra-Conservative China? If the progress of the railway idea in the Flowery Land be carefully and impartially reviewed, there would be cause, we should say, for astonishment at the celerity with which the Celestials have come to recognise the expediency of constructing railways in the Middle Kingdom, rather than irritation at the delay which has taken blace in actually beginning a series of works which would necessarily bring the Chinese in social, and perhaps, in political harmony with European and Anglo-Indian, and perhaps Australian, civilisation.

It has been stated that this delay in commencing railway construction in China may be due, in a great degree, to the national distrust by the Chinese of proferred help from foreign syndicates, and the apprehension that the acceptance of such offers might lead to embarrassing complictions, or, at all events, to the Chinese being made to pay more than was just or equitable for the facilities which they require. It has, again, been suggested that the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty might be found in the Chinese Government establishing a Railway Department of its own, and carrying out its enterprises in its own way, with capital borrowed on its own credit. It is argued that no better recruiting grounds for its engineers could be found than in the railway branch of the Indian Public Works Department, from which at present the Government of India could probably spare, either on loan or for a permanency, from forty to fifty engineers. They would have experience in dealing with Orientals ; they would know how to carry out work in a new country without the intervention of contractors, and, as it is, they are trained under an excellent system of accounts and procedure. Care would have to be taken in selecting the officers, and more especially in choosing the chief engineer ; but in this the Chinese Government might safely trust the Government of India. As a broad principle, Government railways in a new country are open to very few objections. The great majority of the Australasian railways have been built by the Colonial Governments with money borrowed from European capitalists, and the debenture-holders have the pleasant certainty that their interest is perfectly safe. Not one of the colonies has the slightest intention of repudiating its indebtedness or of cutting the coupons ; and were any one of them, through a combination of adverse circumstances, temporarily insolvent, the many hundred miles of railway already constructed and in full working order in every one of our dependencies at the Antipodes would present a magnificent asset. The Australian Government Railway Departments are altogether creditable to the colonies : accidents are few, stations are numerous and handsome, the officials are energetic and courteous and venality and corruption are wholly unknown at head-quarters. The same may be said of the great Indian lines of Railway. But, when we find it suggested that the Chinese Government should establish a Railway Department of its own, and carry out its projects in its own way, we are constrained to ask what manner of way it might be that the Chinese Government would choose to adopt. Already the Celestial Empire is twenty times more board-ridden than even England is. There are Boards of Rewards, Punishments, Customs, Privileges, and Immunities, and with but scant exaggeration, there might be added to the list Boards for the Regulation of Concentric Ball-making, of Tea-drying, of Silk-weaving, of Birds'-nest So

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

ALTHOUGH we are at a period of the year when, in the lull which precedes the opening of a fresh season, business is ordinarily dull, not to say stagnant, the past week has been one of considerable excitement in Commercial Circles. Just as we had received, through the Press telegrams, news of the appointment by the Home Government of a commission to inquire into the currency question as connected with the alleged depression in Trade, to the satisfaction of the many who believe in Government interference in the silver question, and the rehabilitation of the Rupee; as apposed to the few who think that these matters should be lift to themselver and will in time "find their proper level," Sterling Exchange appeared to be about to take the matter into its own hands by a startling and admost unprecedented rise in rates here, following the he news of Transfers from London at greatly uhanced rates. Amid much excitement our rate for demand Bank Bills reached 1s. 5⅞d. but a reaction soon set in and quotations rapidly declined Bar Silver responded but slowly to the upward course of exchange, and an advance to 45d. per ounce on Thursday was followed by a decline of 1d. on the following day, say to 44d. while Saturday's quotation though the Reuter makes the rate 43⅞ d. but prices were called quite nominal. Rupee Securities in London have risen during the week, and Saturday's Financial telegram makes four per cent paper 68½, and Four-and-a-half per cent 71—an advance of 1⅛ anp ⅝ ths on the provions week's closing rates. Sterling Loan has advanced ⅛ during the week. Codsols are ⅛ lower, and French rentes are ⅛ higher than they were a week ago.

A further Financial item which comes under notice in our review for the past week, is the result of the allotment of the 120 lakhs Loan, advertized for last August by the Government of India, the Comptroller General having telegraphed that the average rate of issue was 97·11 and the minimum rate of accepted Tenders 97·8, Tenders at which receive 60 per cent.

In Produce the principal feature of interest has been the receipt of the Am rican Agricultural Bureau Report for August, which makes the condition of the crop 82 per cent. as compared with 81 per cent. previous report, and 96 per cent. for the same period last year.

MONEY has been easier during the past week, and the Bank of Bombay, at their usual meeting, as we anticipated reduced their rate of discount by one per cent. making the minimum rate six per cent. From the return for the week ending Saturday, printed below, it will be seen that trade requirements had fallen off to the extent of about four and a half lakhs, while the cash at the Bank has increased by about seventeen lakhs, and there is an increase in Public Deposits at the Branches of nearly seventeen lakhs and a half.

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Dec.	Rs.	16,27,077
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	17,43,241
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	1,5·5
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	2,9·,·11
Loans	Dec.	,,	12,33,927
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	7,89,901
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	3·,358
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	16,93,672

EXCHANGE.—After the departure of last mail exchange opened strong and advanced ¼d. owing to the rise in Bar Silver. On the following day it was again higher.; and on Thursday, the market was excited, owing to the news regarding Transfers wired from London the previous evening. The opening quotation was 1s. 5d. for demand Bank Bills, and the rate advanced rapidly touching 1s. 5⅞d. for the same Paper: but, as might have been expected from such a rapid rise, a rerction soon sit it, and by the evening rates had fallen 1s. 5⅛d. and 1s. 5⅜ d. for Bank demand, and three month's sight credits, respectively. Next day the market was weak and a further decline of ⅛d. took place, which was followed on Saturday by another drop of ⅛d., rates for credits, however, having been nominal. Tod-ay the market showed weakness when business opened, and declined 1 32d. from 1s. 4⅞d. demand, to 1s. 49-16d. and from 1s. 4⅝ d. for 3 month's sight Credits to 1s. 4 27-32d. But Calcutta telegrams quoted rates firmer there than here, and we fully recovered the morning's fall, and close with some appearance of steadiness. But Mercantile Paper is still scarce here and our Banks were therefore buyers in Calcutta where rates were thus lowered to nearly an equivalent of those now quoted here. The demand for Bank Bills slackened to-day, telegraphic was sold in the morning forward at 1s. 4-9 16d., but later in the day sellers were offering 1-32d. higher. Silver at to day's quotation of 43½d. gives an exchange of 1s. 4 11-16d. Our closing rates this evening are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11 16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4⅞d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 1-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1·78½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·79½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A considerable speculative business has been done during the week in Four per cent., which have advanced, and to-day show a rise of ¼ on our last Mail's quotation; Four-and-a-half per cent. on the other hand have been little inquired for, and are unchanged at our last quotations of 102½

FREIGHT.—Export business having been to a extent paralyzed by the sudden turn in Exchange this market has naturally been quiet. The Clan Macdonald s. has been fixed for Liverpool or London at 22s. at 22s. 6d. this month's loading; and the Inchlougra s. and Clan Fraser s., for Dunkirk at 22s. 6d. The New Guinea has been taken up for Genoa and Torre del Annunziata at 22s. and 22s. 6d respectively. The following may be taken as to-day's closing rates:—

		Wheat.	Measurement.
Liverpool	Ready	22 s.	23s 9d.
London	,,	20s.	22s. 6d.
Continent	,,	22s. 6d.	
Havre	,,	,,	
Dunkirk	,,	,,	at 23s.
Antwerp	,,	22s. 9d.	at ,,
Marseilles	,,	,,	,,
Genoa	,,	,,	,,
Trieste-Venice	,,	23s.	at 23. per rupee.

SHARES.—As might have been expected from the very favourable accounts received regarding the growing Cotton Crop and the consequent expectation of an abundant supply of this staple for local use at moderate prices, Mill shares have in several cases shown a marked improvement during the week under review. Amongst then we may mention the Anglo Indian S. N. Colaba Land and Mill, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraz Bollor, Maneckjee Petit, Morarjee Goculdass, New Great Eastern, Oriental, Queen Spinning, Sunderdass, Western India, and Lukmidass Kunjee, which have advanced as per our quotations.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Our market has continued quiet with prices unsettled owing to the fluctuations in Exchange; and while this element remains so unsettled, dealers show little disposition to enter into fresh transactions. The heavy shipments of Goods and Yarns to India as shown by Reuter's Monthly Statement, lately to hand, naturally tend to make importers cautious in their operations.

Our market for Local Goods is quiet; while for Twist it is active, with more enquiry for ready Yarn. The following are to-day's quotations:—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	Net per lb. As.		As.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	7¼	to	8¼
,,	29	24	6	7	,,	7¾
,,	44	24	8	7	,,	7¾
Long Cloths	36	36	8	7	,,	7¾
,,	39	36	9	7	,,	7¾
,,	44	36	10	7	,,	7¾
Domestics	27	72	14	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	32	72	19	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	39	72	24	6¾	,,	7¼
,,	44	72	27	6¾	,,	7¼
Sheetings	60	5	3	7	,,	7¾
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	7¼	,,	8
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0⅞	8¼	,,	9
,,	32	8	1¼	8¼	,,	9
,, R. B.	45	10	3	8¼	,,	9
Dorias	24	30	7	7¼	,,	8

		Mule.	Water.
Twist	No. 6s	4 25-32 to 5 3-32	... ...
,,	,, 8s	5¼	... ...
,,	,, 10s	5¾ ,, 6	... ...
,,	,, 16s	5¾ ,, 6 1-16	... ...
,,	,, 20s	6¼ ,, 6¼	... 6¼ to 6¼
,,	,, 24s	6¼ ,, 6⅜	... 6¼ ,, 6¼
,,	,, 30s	7¼ ,, 7 5-16	... 7¼ ,, 7¼

METALS.—For *Copper Braziers* a small business has been done, and the market is quiet, but prices are firm. *Yellow Metal* is not much wanted, and has declined four annas. *Iron* is quiet but steady at our quotations.

COALS.—The only sales we have heard of are a few hundred tons of Davison's West Hartley and Powell's Duffryn for September-October shipment at Rs 15-4 per ton, and that of Great Western Navigation for September shipment at Rs. 15 per ton. We quote to-day:—

Davison's West Hartley, September-October shipment, Rs. 15½ sellers, Rs. 15 buyers.

Powell's Duffryn, September-October shipment, Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 15-8 sellers, Rs. 15 buyers.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the past week there has been very little doing in the produce markets owing to great fluctuations in Exchange and the indisposition of native sellers to operate. There are some indications that a more active demand is shortly to be expected. We have never known Cotton so neglected as during the past week, and excepting a few transactions in Weterns for this month's delivery, we have not heard of any business by exporting firms. In anticipation of the Bureau Report some speculative business was done, and Good Broach, for March delivery, was taken at Rs. 216 per candy. We have also heard of some native dealings in F. G. F. New Omras at Rs. 176½ per candy. The Telegraphic Crop Reports, up to the 13th instant, continue to give most favourable accounts, and unless there should be a great change before the harvesting of the crop, we may look for a large out turn of superior Cotton.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 170	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 163	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 155	= 3¾d.
Omra Good	do.	,, 187	= 4 1-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 176	= 3 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	,, 190	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 183	= 3 15-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 205	= 4 13 32d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 181	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 174	= 3¾d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Dec.-Jany.	,, 175	= 3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 168	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 161	= 3 15-32d.
Omra do.	March	,, 184	= 3 15 16d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	,, 190	= 4 1-32d.
Broach do.	do	,, 219	= 4¼d.
Bhownugger Good,	April		187 = 3 31-32d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been in rather more enquiry, but with not many sellers; in fact, native dealers appear quite indifferent about doing business. In New Crops, White Delhi Wheat has been done at Rs. 4 2; and in Ekdani (85 per cent.) at Rs. 4-4 6. Linseed of the old crop is in small demand at Rs. 7-1. Some transactions are reported in Barley, for September, at Rs. 2-12-6 to Rs 2-13 6, according to quality.

The American Agricultural Bureau's Monthly Report estimates the Wheat Crop at 90 million bushels above last year; and in view of this news our buyers have withdrawn from the market, declining to go on at present rates, which, at closing, we quote at:—

Fine Pussy	Rs. 4-5-6	per cwt.
No 1 do	,, 4-4-6	,,
No 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-1-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-14-0	,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886	1885	1884
Wheat—For the week	308,687	226,021	62,173
,, Since 1st Jan.	10,212,846	7,398,728	6,109,305
Linseed—For the week	26,182	45,747	34,179
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,371,915	4,483,995	3,622,163
Rapeseed—For the week	6,310	4,913	3,146
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,101,883	1,407,519	918,776
Ginge'ly Seed—For the week,	1,559	1,578	1,385
,, Since 1st Jan.	919,821	997,731	789,348

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886	1885.	1884.
For the week	3 468	1,576	2,762
Since 1st January	1,368,103	932,320	1,526,212
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,940	4,03	934
Since 1st January	974,319	676,046	1,127,620
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	810	151	5·6
Since 1st January	46,064	53,331	84,074

(*For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page* 3.)

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mirzoolikar Alikhan—M M Munshi.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumisa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

For hearing the preliminary issue.

102-86—Payne, G and S.—Luxmibai vs Hirbai and another—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

342-85—Wadia and G—Dewji Ellapa vs Yenkoo Balloo and others—Macfarlane and E, Thakurdas, D and C, and Payne, G and S.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

319-86—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Dewji Vussonji and another vs Jetha Runchod.

330-86—Macfarlane and E—Ahmedji Keekabhoy and another vs Esmalji Valibhai.

334-86—Ardesir, H and D—Ookerda Khetsey vs The Narayen Cotton Mills—Bomonji and H.

Long Causes.

277-85—Hore, C and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

306-85—In person—Ajee Assum vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

282-85—Balkrishna and B—Gandas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.

119-84—Tyabji and D—Sajoo Assur vs Gungadas Jumnadas, &c.—B and B, and L S F and N.

290-85—J C Cama—Parwatibai vs Harry Babaji and another—T H Pearse.

226-84—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Ebrahimji and others vs Cadarbhoy Currimbhoy and others—N and H, and W and G.

325-85—Jefferson, B and D—Canji Meghji vs Cursondas Cutchra—in person.

299-85—M H Khan—Rooder Jewan vs. Doolut Hurry—In person.

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NOTES

ON

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CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 3 4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The New Four per cent Loan—The Operation in Burma.
5 TELEGRAMS.
6 On the Water—The Indian Girl-Widow—Marriage at Simla—Notes from the Deccan Capital.
7 An Italian Savant's Tour in India.
8 The Installation at Gwalior—Notes from Central India.
9 MILITARY—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona—The Sailing of Government Hired Transports—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
10 Cricket in Western India.
11 Interesting Discovery in the Marine Lines.
12 The Poona High School for Native Girls—A Sad Case of Suicide.
13 CORRESPONDENCE: The Chamber of Commerce and Public Expenditure—The Chamber of Commerce and the Commissariat Department.
14 The Mahar Bagh Meeting—The Mineral Industries of the Central Provinces.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: A Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry—Hindus and Social Reform.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: Unused Auxiliaries.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Last Words about the Survey Settlements—Imperial Federation.
18 Special Jury Cases—Poona as the Capital of India—The Beni-Israel Benevolent Society.
19 Retrenchment of Public Expenditure.
20 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Government of India Orders—Commercial Intelligence.
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 371, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw to be seen by the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myope will grow up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to prevent the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary, so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the ideal supposition of a dispensation to equalize, which will generally in time the existence of hypermetropia.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEBDITCH—September 10, at Byculla Press, the wife of B. G. Hebditch, of a son. (Prematurely).

DEATH.

HEBDITCH—September 12, at Byculla Press, Samuel, the beloved son of Grace and B. G. Hebditch, aged one day and a half.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BECHER—September 2, at Bangalore, the wife of A Read Becher, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOCKE—PERKINS—September 6, at Christ Church Salem, by the Rev A J Wilkins, William Beaver Locke to Alice Adelade Perkins, third daughter of Jailor John Perkins.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ASPERITOUS"—The prize for an essay on the reduction of camp followers with regiments was awarded last week at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona. The Commander in-Chief referred to the competition in his inaugural address.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

WE hear from Kathiawar of a "scene in court" for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the records of any tribunal outside of Wonderland, where, as "Alice" has told us, "Off with his head" was a judgment duly provided in the Penal Code, and where, in addition to other safeguards of the innocent, it was an invariable rule to pass sentence before hearing the evidence. The account of the proceedings that has reached us is necessarily of an *ex parte* kind, but it has been brought to us in good faith and with the most unreserved assurances of its accuracy, and it is necessary, in the interests not only of justice as administered in the Kathiwar Courts, but of the political officer whose conduct has been brought into notice, that the matter should be taken out of the region of vague rumour to that of more specific allegation. The court which was the scene of these strange proceedings was the court of the Political Agent, Halad Prant; the presiding officer was Lieutenant Salmon, Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, and the aggrieved persons are a barrister practising largely in the Kathiawar Courts, and a number of Bhayads in the Morvi State. On the 4th of September Lieutenant Salmon was investigating a dispute between the Morvi Durbar and a number of Bhayads in respect of twenty three villages in the State. While one of the Bhayads' witnesses was under cross-examination, he gave an answer which the court deemed evasive, and which provoked a caution to him to speak the truth. Whether or not there was any need for the caution is a question of secondary importance; but it was scarcely consistent with judicial dignity for the presiding officer to endeavour to check the volubility of the witness by an injunction not to "Jabber like that." Nor did Lieutenant Salmon wisely serve the cause of truth by hurling back the excuse that the witness did not understand Hindustani in terms which accused him of being worse than a liar, and which for that reason cannot well be produced here. It would require nothing short of the audacity of the authors of "Hobson-Jobson" to indicate the precise epithet which was thrown across the Political Assistant's table at Morvi the other day, and which the authors of that decorous phrase book have ventured on printing only because the word is, as they say, "caviare to the general." For the sake of fair play to his clients, as well, we suppose, as in the interests of decency of speech, the Bhayad's counsel protested against the treatment to which the witness was being subjected. He, being a barrister, was not favoured with the same epithet,—a rather wonderful omission on Lieutenant Salmon's part, as he thereby missed a fine opportunity for alliterative vituperation. But he was threatened with expulsion, and Mr. Wadia, anticipating the next stage in the development of his Honour's wrath—is it "his Honour," by the way, or "his Patience" or "his Graciousness" that a young Political Assistant takes into Court?—packed up his papers, and went outside, to where, "beyond these voices, there was peace,"—and, let us add, fairer speech and better manners.

One would have thought that this would have been enough for one day for any man not immoderately fond of forgetting himself. But apparently Lieutenant Salmon does not believe in doing things by halves. The Bhayads were outside the Court while their witness was being subjected to the small Jeffreyisms which we have hinted at. They were sent for and told to go on with the case. But they had been suddenly deprived of their counsel, and the atmosphere of the Court was not such as to encourage them to proceed without professional assistance. The suggestion that they might get another counsel was not helpful to them. Mr. Wadia had had charge of the cases for a year past, and they were more mindful of the inconvenience of briefing a barrister in ten minutes than the Court was. Then the Court became generous. A *locus penitentiæ* was opened out to counsel and clients. Mr. Wadia had only to apologize for having defended his witness against what seemed to him to be unwarrantable abuse, and he might have a new opportunity of judging of the expletive wealth of the vernacular. But the Bhayads saw a difficulty in the way. "How can he come in," they asked "when you abuse our witness?" The answer which this naive question evoked confirmed the fears of the unfortunate Bhayads. It we print it elsewhere it is only in the confidence with which Colonel Yule inserted a kindred epithet in "Hobson-Jobson." Lieutenant Salmon's compliments are "caviare to the general," though apparently well understood by those to whom they were addressed. If the Bhayads made no other retort than "We are Rajputs and Girassias," it was eminently creditable to them. If they said much more, the contempt of court was pardonable. But what was said becomes at this point a matter of secondary importance. Lieutenant Salmon, unless he has been grossly maligned by one of the aggrieved men in an information applying for leave to institute proceedings against him for assault, passed quickly from words to blows. No two accounts of an assault agree in every point, and it may be well to accept with caution the graphic account of the manner in which "the Court," with kicks and cuffs, and clutches at an offender's throat, is said to have vindicated its diguity, showed that it could be as pugnacious as vituperative, and made a few innocent Bhayads wonder how little of good temper, good manner, and good sense was necessary to fit a staff corps subaltern for judicial duties in the Political Department.

The assault of which one of the Morvi Bhayads complains may be the subject of legal proceedings, though we believe the Political Agent has discouraged an application for permission to prosecute Lieutenant Salmon. So far as the assault itself is likely to come within the cognizance of a legal tribunal we have neither the desire nor the right to comment upon it. The statement which has been made on behalf of Jadejir Bhaosingji Modji is essentially an *ex parte* statement, and it must be accepted as such. But there is much in the strange scene in the Political Agent's Court at Morvi on the 4th of this month which although the Courts cannot properly take cognizance of it, may fittingly be made the subject of criticism and protest. When the most liberal deductions have been made from the strange story which Bhaosingji tells in the document which we publish in another column there will still remain abundant evidence that Lieutenant Salmon's conduct of his Court has been grievously indecorous. There would be something comic in the story if there were room for comedy in any proceedings in which the Government of the Empress stands forth as arbiter between a native State and its subjects. It would be amusing enough if it belonged to fiction. But it is solid fact; it is an incident in the administration of justice by a British Court, a sample, happily an exceptional sample, but one nevertheless which will have its part in contributing to the general conception which the subjects of the Thakore of Morvi have formed of the way in which a British Tribunal proceeds according to equity and good conscience. The most ingenious contriver of clever devices for hindering the good work that the British Government are doing in Kathiawar could not have invented anything more exactly adapted to that end. If the Kathiawar Courts are doing any service at all, they hold up to the people of the province a set of tribunals standing high above partizanship and passion and local prejudice—a sort of Supreme Court inviting the confidence of the people because of its independence of personal influences, and giving assurance of an equity and a fairness in its judgments to which Kathiawar, when left to itself, had been a stranger. The witnesses of the strange scene enacted at Morvi on Saturday week must have wondered how much Kathiawar had profited by the more excellent way which had been opened out to the Province by the introduction of British methods of dispensing justice. It will be incumbent upon the Bombay Government to take steps for vindicating the good name of British justice against the passing reproach which the indiscretion of one of its officers has brought upon it. Nowhere in India have the efforts of British Administrators to set an example in good government, and to put law in the place of lawlessness, been rewarded with a more striking success than in that Province. But the bright record of good work would be dimmed if such a painful exhibition of indecorum were allowed to pass without serious notice. We published yesterday, in a chapter from the narrative of Count de Gubernatis' travels in India, the view which a more than usually enlightened foreigner takes of the bearing of some of the subordinate officers of the Government of India towards the natives. We are glad that he had not this case to appeal to, for it would have given a painful appropriateness to some of his remarks on that subject. It goes without saying that nowhere is there a disposition to think lightly of such a grievous wrong doing, and least of all amongst the not unimportant community who are patiently endeavouring to show forth in Kathiawar what British justice and courtesy and good will can do for the people of an Indian province. The Government of Bombay will bear this in mind, and doubtless they will see that the quiet transfer of Lieutenant Salmon to other employment would merely give him new opportunities of committing indiscretion, and would most inadequately meet the necessities of the case.

THE necessity for a state regulation of mines has been discussed a good deal in India without leading to any more definite conclusion than that until there are more mines to regulate it may be better not to try to regulate them. But in China, which is the more go a-head for the backwardness in which it has lain for centuries, they look at the matter with no such reservation. They mean to regulate their mines, and to regulate them very much. We learn from that excellent publication the *Indian Engineer*—one of the most valuable additions that have been made to the periodical literature of this country for some years—that in the Province of Canton a Board of Mines has been recently constituted, and that its bye-laws and regulations have been already drawn up. The Chinese Government, it appears from a notification which accompanies the regulations, look to the development of the mining industry as a means of replenishing an impoverished exchequer—as candid an admission of the intention of the Government as could well be made. The Government have yielded to the spirit of modern enterprise; but they have become enterprising in a very old fashioned way. Thus the labour employed must be obtained, so to speak, at the pit's mouth, the Chinese Government not having yet learned that labour, like other things, should be had in the best market, whether that market be near or distant. Then, by way of killing the goose that the Chinese Government expect will lay golden eggs for them, heavy royalties are to be exacted, the mines are to be charged with the cost of the Government surveillance, and transit duties are to be levied on the products of the mines. Lastly—and this may be the greatest burden of all—the mines are to be worked on moral principles. The owners will be held responsible for the morals and the good conduct of their employés. For the purpose, doubtless, of giving the new Papal Nuncio a delicate question to negociate, the authors of the regulations prescribe that converts to Christianity are to have nothing to do with mining enterprise, much as the Governments of South Eastern Europe, who have not yet attained to the full stature of civil and religious liberty, prohibit Jews acquiring land at a distance from the capital. It will be curious to see how an industry thus shackled will prosper. But the Indian Government, though they may watch the experiment with interest, are hardly likely to adopt the rules and regulations of the Board of Mines in Canton as the basis of their Mines Regulation Act; whenever they pass one.

THE attention of the Forest Commission may be directed to a very decided statement contained in the recently issued report of the Khandeish experimental farm on a debatable point, concerning which several of the witnesses gave evidence. As the result of special study, prompted by Mr. Propert, at that time Collector of Khandeish, the Superintendent of the farm declares, upon the information gathered in the course of his tours in the district, that trees standing in proximity to cultivation cause enormous destruction. This is particularly the case among cold weather crops, and when the rainfall happens to be scanty. Arranging according to their destructiveness, the trees usually found on field boundaries and by the road-side, babul is by far the most mischievous, tamarind, siriss and mango are injurious to a smaller extent, and the neem, as being the least prejudicial, is pronounced to be the only tree fit for road-side planting. The evil influence of tree shade is little suspected by the suffering owners. The large babuls, according to Mr. Stormont's estimate, regularly eat their heads off once every two rabi crops, or in four years. From his own observation, the Farm Superintendent deprecates any interference with the cultivators in ridding themselves of the timber growing on their lands, on the ground that in cutting down their field babul, for instance, and carting it for sale to the press factories and spinning mills, they are carrying out a much-needed agricultural improvement. The writer of the report goes so far as to wish every babul-tree cleared away from the neighbourhood of cultivation, and hopes for the time when this may be accomplished by the laying down of sufficient babul to meet all demands for field implements and fuel. Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, who is one of the members of the Commission, took issue during Mr. Shuttleworth's examination, avowing himself a member of the opposite view and maintained that the presence of the trees undoubtedly interfered with the growth and progress of crops. In the Khandeish report the sterilising effect of shade appears amply verified.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 27.

MR. GLADSTONE might well hurry away from London. It is an awful thing to reflect upon what might have happened if he had sat on the Treasury Bench while Mr. Chamberlain spoke last night. He would certainly have been unable to restrain his feelings, and the House would probably have been treated to a reproduction of the famous scene when Fox and Burke publicly quarrelled with one another and parted company for ever. I believe, though, that on that memorable occasion Fox shed tears. Public men were more emotional in those days, or at least not so well trained to repress their emotions. Mr. Gladstone would not have wept; he would merely have turned livid with rage, and in all probability inflicted on Mr. Chamberlain the last and deadliest injury in his power by openly praying for him. In the absence of the Separatist Chief, the duty of replying to Mr. Chamberlain fell to the lot of Sir Charles Russell, as both Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley had already spoken in the course of the debate. Sir Charles was inarticulate with indignation, and the House mocked him with cruel laughter as he protested in stammering language against the "insulting" manner in which Mr. Chamberlain had spoken of old friends and colleagues. The shaft that had gone straight home was evidently Mr. Chamberlain's distinct and emphatic statement that nothing would induce him to give a vote which might have the effect of turning the present Government out of office, in order to replace them by a Separatist Administration. The faces of Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley were worth watching, as the Radical leader assailed them with this offensive epithet. Up to that moment they seem to have nourished the delusion that Mr. Chamberlain might after all make overtures of reconciliation, and show a desire to fall into line again under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. That hope he soon compelled them to abandon. Nothing could have been more cool, merciless, and effective than his examination of the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, nothing more outspoken than his declaration that he would support the Tories till they had produced their Bills, and that, from the sketch of their policy given by Lord R. Churchill, he was inclined to give it a favourable consideration. Sir C. Russell afterwards sneered at what

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

General Sir Redvers Buller is at present making a tour of County Clare, where agrarian outrages are most frequent.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Malta yesterday, in the P. and O. steamer Bengal, for India.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, SEPT. 12.

The Bulgarian National Assembly will meet to-morrow.

A meeting of Deputies has been held, at which it was resolved to combine, in order to avert a Russian occupation of Bulgaria, and secure the return of Prince Alexander to the Throne of Bulgaria.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the cotton crop in the ten cotton states is eighty two per cent. The crop is expected to be an average one.

SEPT. 12.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report estimates the American Wheat Crop at at 90,000,000 bushels above last year's crop.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAYGYO, SEPT. 13.

Sir Herbert Macpherson assumed Command of the Field Force on the 9th instant, and will arrive at Mandalay on the 16th.

On the 6th Major Aitken, R. A., attacked the village of Chounguna to the north of Shwaybo. The enemy's force numbered 200. They lost 6 killed and 4 taken prisoners. Our loss was one Madras Trooper dangerously wounded.

The Bhamo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* reports that the Punkan Tsabwa desires to surrender to the Deputy Commissioner, provided his safety is guaranteed.

A Karen Christian teacher has had an interview with the Matin Tsabwa, among the hills 25 miles north-east of Bhamo.

The Tsabwa believes the Chinese will attack Bhamo early in November, because the Burmese tribute due for the past season has not been sent.

Further, the Burmese have sent letters to China stating that Theebaw having surrendered has been sent away, but that the Burmese have not been conquered.

They request the Emperor to demand that another King be put on the Throne, or that Theebaw be restored. Should the British refuse both these requests the Burmese invite the Emperor to take the country. The teacher then translated the Anglo-Chinese Convention, to which the Tsabwa replied. Oh, yes; the Emperor will say, "Dont go" to his men, while he points to Burma. The British authorities say the Emperor has ordered Governor of Yunan to publish the treaty all over Western China, but people in Bhamo do not believe that the order will be carried out. The Kachins believe the Chinese intend to fight as soon as the weather permits.

The Myanchoung Hpoongyee, leader of the Shoagyeen rebellion, who was sentenced to death, has appealed to the Judicial Commissioner.

The official telegraphic summary of affairs in Upper Burma is as rose-coloured as usual.

A party from Tantabin, a post north of Shoaybo, surprised a dacoit encampment, killing six and taking four prisoners. Our loss was one man severely wounded.

Sir C. Bernard has not accompanied Sir H. Macpherson to Mandalay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE MAILS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the China and Australian Mails, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., on Sunday, the 12th.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SEPT. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada, left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 13.

The French mail steamer "Tibre," from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16d.
3 per cent.	Consols for account	100⅜
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100
4½ "	French Rentes	110½
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ "	"	71
Bar Silver		43½d. quiet, nominal.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1-4⅛

Arrivals.—White Rose, Atrato.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

A steamer leaves Moulmein for Penang at 10 a.m. tomorrow, taking Telegrams.

Both Penang Cables being interrupted and the Moulmein route open only for Siam and Cochin China, message for all other places eastward of India are posted from Rangoon or Moulmein to Penang.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.

Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 12.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	84·4

A PRIVATE telegram from Colombo says, that there was a monster meeting there on the 12th instant to protest against the cession of the Padroado Churches to the Propaganda.

WE have not yet heard the last of the Gibbons case. According to the Calcutta papers a memorial on behalf of Mr. Gibbons is being forwarded to Government.

IN reply to a letter from Mr. George L. Yonge, a Madras planter, the Government of India has refused to exempt employés on coffee, tea, and cinchona estates from Income Tax.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to ask the British Indian Association to re-elect the Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerjee as their representative in the Supreme Legislative Council of India, on the expiry of his term of office on the 15th instant. "No wiser arrangement could have been made," remarks a Calcutta paper, "as every one must have been struck with the great abilities shown by this gentleman in every important debate in Council, since his appointment thereto."

PRIVATE John Bainster, 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude and to be discharged with ignominy from the service for attempting to shoot Corporal John Lloyd and Color-Sergeant Joseph Hood of the same regiment, at Camp Gharial, on July 6.

THE prospects of the crops in the North-West Provinces are reported to be good everywhere. In some places harvesting operations have begun and the ground is being ploughed for the rabi. The markets are well-supplied and the prices are generally steady. The public health is fair, cases of cholera and the usual autumnal fever are reported.

IT is announced that the transfer of the Forest Department from the control of the Home Department to that of the Revenue and Agricultural Department has been settled, and that it takes place immediately. This is only a return to the arrangement which obtained before the late Revenue, Agricultural, and Commerce Department was abolished in 1879 by Lord Lytton's Government.

BUT little progress seems to have been made by the municipalities in Bengal last year in their expenditure on sanitary works and roads, as the percentages of their income thus spent were only 40 and 17, against 38 and 19 in the previous year. The towns in which the largest outlay was made in sanitary improvements were Hazaribagh, Dakka, Midnapur, Jessor and Bardwan, but in such large towns as Nadiva, Barakpur, Shapur, and Monghyr, not 10 per cent. of the municipal income was spent in sanitation. The water-works at Bardwan and Bhagalpur have now been completed, and arrangements are being made for the supply of good drinking water at several stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway, at which complaints regarding the impurity of the water-supply had been made. It is also stated some attention has been paid to the improvement of the water-supply in other stations. The improvement of the drainage works in comparison with that of the previous year shows a considerable decline although schemes for the improvement of the drainage were devised for several stations, and in some instances commenced, but very little appears to have been actually done.

THAT there is a very sincere desire on the part of the Bengal Government as well as on that of Bombay, to do justice to the Mahomedan community in the matter of appointments to the public service, may be gathered from the fact that almost all the more recently published administration reports of the various divisions and sub-divisions throughout Bengal and its dependencies, contain some reference or other to the subject of Mahomedan progress in education, and the eligibility of the members of this community for Government appointments. In the report of the Chittagong division, the Commissioner, Mr. Lyall, points out that the number of educated Mahomedans qualified for the higher posts under Government, is steadily increasing throughout the division, and he remarks further that in proportion to their numbers, Mahomedan boys take more prizes than Hindoos at the Government schools. And statistics are adduced to show that a more extended share in Government appointments might justly be accorded to them. Again in reviewing Lord Ulick Browne's report on the administration of the Rajshahye division, Sir Rivers Thompson makes the following observations:—"It is remarkable that the Mahomedans, who are supposed to be less instructed than the Hindoos, are found to have a superiority in elementary education. The number of Mahomedans who have received an education in English is not known, but it is comparatively small. Their deficiency in this respect, is considered by several Collectors as the sole cause of their want of success in obtaining Government service."

THE authority of the Chief who bears the name of the Mehta of Chitral has lately been extended to some considerable degree, both north and south of the dominion, which he has hitherto governed. He has come in conflict with both Yassin and Dir, and in both regions victory has attended his arms. A few months ago Mulk Aman, of the ruling house of Yassin, raised one of the petty insurrections which are chronic in that part of the world, and appears to have at first gained some successes. Unfortunately for himself, however, he did not come to terms with Chitral, and Chitrali troops were sent against him. The upshot of the war was the overthrow of Mulk Aman, who was driven out of the country, and the firmer consolidation of the power of Chitral in Yassin. In the course of the conflict, Pahlivan, the brother of Mir Wali, who at one time gained notoriety as the murderer of Mr. Hayward, was killed at Kila Kaoshan, which place is said to have been destroyed and burned down during a fight of which it was the scene. On the south, Nizam-ul-Mulk, son of the Mehta of Chitral, and a man of some distinction of character, has more recently established his father's authority in Dir. Little is known of the incidents of the quarrel, but the result, according to the latest intelligence, was that Mahomed Sharif Khan of Dir had been forced to fly into Pathan territory, and that the Chitrali troops were in full occupation of the Laori Pass, commanding the approach to Dir from Chitral.

WE gather from the annual report of the Government cinchona plantation and factory in Bengal, for the year 1885-86, that the issues of cinchona febrifuge fell short of 1884-85 by 1,653 lbs., a falling-off said to be entirely owing to the large quantity of London-made febrifuge, sent out for sale, under instructions from the Secretary of State. "Until these supplies are absorbed, the demand for the Mengpoo febrifuge must continue to be limited," the report goes on to say, but without giving any explanation of the preference of the public for the "London-made" febrifuge. A decrease in the sale of the Mengpoo article to the public, by 552lbs compared with the previous year, is attributed also to the extremely low price at which quinine was obtainable during the year, a state of things which was "due to special causes," and not likely to last. The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 93,476-14, against Rs. 1,24,225-2 in the previous year; and the actual profit exhibited on the year's working to Rs. 30,220-15-2, to which should be added a sum of Rs. 33,000, the estimated value of 2,054 lbs. of febrifuge supplied to Government medical institutions in substitution of quinine.

THE Committees sitting at Simla to consider the war equipment of the British and Native Army in India will probably have completed their labours by the end of this month. The whole question of troops, camp followers and baggage animals (says the Lahore paper) is being most exhaustively dealt with, and as each sub-head is disposed of, a report embodying the views of the Committee is submitted to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Even the celebrated Cabul scale will be cut down, and those who have hitherto thought 80lbs too small an allowance, will, in the next campaign, have to do with less. The 80lbs. tent will in all probability be reduced to one of 60lbs. An enterprising Cawnpore firm is said to have sent up an excellent double fly tent weighing not more than 40lbs., but this was not approved, being only four feet in height. The main objects which he committees have kept before them have been to secure that the men shall be warm and well fed, but everything in the shape of luxury connected with messes or personal attendance has been reduced to the lowest possible limits. This is how things should be; for there can be no question that the most serious difficulty in the way of moving large bodies of troops under our present system is the enormous accompaniment of camp followers and baggage animals. While the number of camp followers has been reduced, their welfare has not been forgotten, and in future every man will be under canvas at night, tents being provided to accommodate twenty-four men each. The Committee on the mobilisation of troops is also doing good work, in perfecting the arrangements for massing troops together at any given spot on the shortest possible notice.

THE fate of the brig Ada L. White, which was recently lost on the voyage between Rio Janeiro and New York, was a curious one. She was freighted with nearly 12 000 bags of coffee; and when she was off Jamaica, a north wester descended upon her, and she began to ship heavy seas. Some of the water got into the coffee, the result being that the beans swelled and several of the topmost bags burst. All night, however, have gone well had not the loose beans found their way into the pumps, which they choked. It thus became impossible for the crew to cope with the water; and, as soon as the bulk of the cargo was saturated, it rose like yeast. In a few hours the brig was literally burst open from within by the ever-swelling mass of vegetable matter. In these circumstances all hope of saving the vessel vanished, and the crew abandoned her off Cape Hatteras. It was the occurrence of a somewhat similar disaster many years ago that first suggested to anatomists the ingenious method, which is still commonly practised, of opening crania without materially injuring the natural sutures. The skulls are filled with dried peas, which are then saturated with water. In a short time the bones are forced apart by an internal pressure, which is so gradual and equable, that scarcely any damage is done to their delicate edges.

THE French Association for the advancement of Science has just held its annual meeting at Nancy. Among the few practical papers read was one on Indian wheat, as affecting the production of cereals in France. The author, M. Sagnier, laid down that French farmers have derived little benefit from the new sliding scale applied to grain. The French farmer must rely on the augmentation of his wheat crops; he has nothing more to pare down in the way of expenses of cultivation. M. Sagnier did not believe that France, the greatest wheat-growing nation on the Continent, can compete with British India, whose out-put has doubled within the last three years, and which augments in proportion to the extension of the vast railway system.

THE BOMBAY CORONER IN A DILEMMA.

YESTERDAY Dr. Blaney, the coroner of Bombay, was placed in an exceedingly awkward dilemma, altogether without a precedent by which the authorities may be guided in their course of action, although the point at issue involves a somewhat serious enternational law. Since the recent arrival of the German man of war Moewe, its crew have been located on the Indian Marine hulk Auckland, whilst their own vessel underwent the overhauling in the dockyard, for which purpose her visit was made to Bombay. Early yesterday morning a letter was received by Mr. Superintendent MacDermott, in charge of the water police, conveying an urgent request for medical assistance. It was stated that their own medical officer, Dr. Blenkow, was ill, and Constable Webb went ashore without delay to summon the acting medical officer of the port. Dr. Street on proceeding to the hulk found that his services were of no avail, the German doctor being dead in his bunk. His decease had evidently occurred during the night and save for some froth about the nostrils there was nothing from which to form any idea as to the cause of his sudden death. Following the customary cause of procedure in a case of this kind, information of the occurrence was despatched to the coroner, who appointed two o'clock for the holding of his investigation on board the Auckland, and the necessary arrangements were made for the attendance of a jury. No objection of any kind was raised until Mr. MacDermott for the third time since the receipt of the information went on board the hulk a few minutes before the time fixed by the coroner for his inquiry. The jurors who had been summoned from the neighbouring shipping had already preceded him, and the first notice of any difficulty was now given to the superintendent by the captain who demanded the reason for the presence of these European officers. He was informed that they were to compose the jury, which would be empanelled, whereupon the captain declared that he did not want an inquest, but merely required a surgeon's certificate of the cause of death. It was explained to him that this could only be given when the surgeon to the coroner had made a *post mortem* examination and had stated the result at the coroner's inquest. Still the captain refused his consent to the proceedings. Ten minutes later Drs. Blaney and Sidney Smith arrived on board the police launch. On being introduced in their official capacity, the captain emphatically declined to allow them to proceed with the inquiry. Suddenly confronted with this unexpected dilemma the coroner requested the captain to state the grounds for his refusal, and subsequently induced him to put them in writing. The captain took up an extraordinary position, claiming as the German captain of a German man-of-war he was as entirely free from local jurisdiction as if he were on German territory, and declaring that his crew were answerable to no authority but his own. Dr. Blaney met this objection by mentioning that he had previously held inquests without dispute in cases where foreign seamen had died in Bombay, and instanced specially an inquiry held respecting the death of a Russian man-of-war's man. The captain declined to abandon his position and asserted when pressed on the question of jurisdiction, that even in the event of a murder having been committed on board, he should still refuse to permit an inquiry until his vessel reached a German port. Meeting with this point-blank refusal to listen to reason, Dr. Blaney returned to the shore and communicated with Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, the jury at the same time quitting the hulk. The Coroner and the Commissioner of Police had an interview at the Secretariat and the Acting Advocate General was appealed to as the legal adviser of the Government, who were also communicated with. The conduct of the captain was further brought officially before the German Consul. Last night the difficulty still remained unsolved and the body meanwhile waits removal from the ship. The action of the German captain is the more surprising from the consideration and courtesy shown him before and subsequent to this unfortunate event. It transpired in the course of the day that by the death of the man-of-war's officer, seven or eight of the crew suffering from malerial fever were left without medical attendance. Dr. Street becoming aware of their situation voluntarily proceeded again on board and did all he could for the sick men. Further on the death being announced to Government by telegraph, permission was at once accorded to the captain to land a firing party, for attendance at the funeral ceremony. Until late last evening a hearse for the reception of the body waited on the Apollo Bunder, the German Consul having made arrangements for the interment, but no message arriving from the hulk it was eventually driven away empty.

THE L. M. AND S. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the month of July last, the students of the Grant Medical College held a meeting to consider what steps should be taken to have the present designation for the first medical degree of the Bombay University changed from L. M. and S. into M. B., and a managing committee was formed to draw up a petition to be sent to the University and to ask the opinions, and request the co-operation of several associations taking an interest in educational matters. For some time past the same matter was being discussed by the Bombay Medical Union, and at its last monthly meeting, held on the 11th instant, it was again brought forward for final disposal. The students taking advantage of this opportunity sent a letter to the joint honorary secretaries of the Union requesting its co-operation. The petition of the students is admirably drawn up and is evidently a work of great labour and care. The result of the request to the Union is both satisfactory and creditable to that body. The Bombay Medical Union is always foremost in taking up the cause of the medical profession, and it was fully expected that it would not desert the students in their worthy object; and it is a matter for congratulation that it has acted with a promptitude and magnanimity worthy of such an occasion. After a dispassionate and careful consideration of the question, the Union has passed a resolution to the effect that the movement of the students of the Grant Medical College has its full sympathy. It is a good omen for the success of the cause of the students that in the very outset of their movement, they have been fortunate enough to secure the sympathy of such a respectable and representative body as the Bombay Medical Union, and it is to be hoped that other associations will also support the movement of the students in the same spirit.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER.

Sept. 13.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Hart and child	Miss Schmit
Rev A G Cane	Mr J L Ogilvie
Mr C D J Carmichael	Mr R H Gunton
Capt Pitt, R E	Col F C St John
Mrs Pedler	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G E Porter	Major J T Brough
Mr Justice Norris	Mr Mahamad Sudiruddin Khan
The Hon A Wilson	The Hon W W Hunter
Mr R J Trevelyan	Mr M C Gibb
Mr Justice Macpherson	D G Jameson
Mr C W Palmer	Mr and Mrs Gisling
Mr Dosabhoy Merwanjee Karaka	

FOR VENICE—Mr S P C Scott

FOR LONDON.

Miss Boyle	Mr Abdool Majeed Khan
Mr P Dawnes	Lieu Bower
Mr W H Crozier	Mr R Thom
Mr R Brownlow	Col Hon N G Lyttletons and child
Mr Bhagat Ram	
Mr Pestonjee Sorabjee Kotwal	Mr C P Hickey
	Mr D M Dunes
Mrs Atkins	

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmoud, sailing on 24th September:—

FOR LONDON.—Capt and Mrs A G Balfour; and Rev and Mrs Smith and 2 children.

FOR INDISI.—Col and Miss Chester and Mr Shirley Tremearne.

FOR VENICE—Sir Stouart and Lady Bayley and child, and Miss Farquharson

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLITICAL OFFICER.

SERIOUS allegations are made against Lieutenant Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Halad Prant, We understand that on the 4th inst., a case in which the Morvi Durbar, on the one hand, and a number of bhayads on the other hand, were concerned, was heard before Lieutenant Salmon. It is alleged that one of the witnesses on behalf of the bhayads made some attempts at prevarication, when Lieutenant Salmon warned him to tell the truth. The warning apparently did not have the desired effect, and Lieutenant Salmon, losing patience, applied some very offensive epithets to the man. Mr. Wadia, who appeared on behalf of the bhayads, protested against the abusive language used by Lieutenant Salmon, whereupon the latter ordered him to sit down or he would be turned out of Court. Mr. Wadia did not wait for the threat to be put in effect, and left the Court at once. What subsequently occurred will appear from the following information laid before the Political Agent in Kathiawar, against Lieutenant Salmon:—

To Azam Mehrban, Political Agent, Saheb Bahadur of Kathiawar.

On Saturday the 4th of September last, I was present in my capacity as a bhayad of Morvi in a case before Lieutenant Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Halad Prant, in which the Morvi darbar and the Morvi bhayads were concerned. The hearing commenced ae 2 o'clock in the afternoon; during which I and the other bhayads were sitting outside the Court. At about 4 o'clock we saw our counsel, Mr. Wadia; our karbhari, Chotha Jiwa, and Mr. Amratlal Jetashankar, our counsel's clerk, all coming out of the Court. We went up to them to make inquiries, when we were informed by our barrister, Mr. Wadia, that he was unable to conduct our case, as the saheb in Court was using abusive language and threatening our witness.

2. We resolved, after a consultation, to submit a written *yad* to the Court on the subject. While the *yad* was being drawn up, Salmon saheb's *patawalla* came to call us. Whereupon myself, Jodeji Abhesingji and Manobha of Nagravas, Bhojraji of Virpur and Dolatsingji of Kotasi went into the Court.

3. The saheb told us to go on with our case. Abhesingji replied, "How can we conduct our case when our vakil is not present?" The saheb said: "Bring another vakil." We replied: "How are we to change our vakil, since our case has been entrusted to Mr. Wadia for the last twelve months?" The saheb said that if Mr. Wadia apologised, he might come into Court. Upon this, I said: "How can Mr. Wadia remain in Court while you abused our men and threatened them?" The saheb then told me "*mader chod*. Whereupon I said: "Sir, please be careful; we are Rajputs and Garasiass. Why do you abuse us?" Hearing this, Lieutenant Salmon saheb at once rose from his chair and rushed up to me, loudly uttering the words *mader chod*" *haramkhore, suor*, and several English words. I stepped back a little. Abhesingji and Bhojubha interfered and putting up their hands said: "What is our offence? Why do you abuse us? Why do you assault us?" But Salmon saheb not heeding him gave Abhesingji a blow in his chest, and pushed him towards us. Bhojraji, who was treated in a similar way by the saheb, fell down on one side. After which Mehrban Salmon saheb caught hold of me by the throat, and pushing me into a room, where there was some furniture, threw me down; after which he raised me up and catching hold of me by the neck, kicked me out of doors; a sowar then took me away.

4. I, therefore, charge the said Lieutenant Salmon according to sections 352, 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and respectfully crave for justice at your hands.

JADEJA BHAOSINGJI MODJI.

Rajkot, September 6, 1886.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I said little or even nothing about the qualifications of Messrs. Jairajbhai and Sayanee for the forthcoming vacancies in the Legistative Council, your correspondent, 'another Mahomedan," is remarkably silent about those of Kazi Shahabudin. So he has had his revenge. Every one has his opinions, inspired or real. Let your correspondent stick to his and I will to mine. The rest may be left to that excellent judge of public opinion and individual merits, Lord Reay; and we shall be quite content with his selection—if he is going to make one at all—knowing as we do, that it will be a suitable and popular one.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 12th. MAHOMEDAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 31st ultimo two vacancies occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council, consequent on the expiration of the period of office of Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, Barrister-at-law and Rao Bahadoor Raste. It is a prerogative permitted to members of His Excellency the Governor's Council that they may be elected more than once, and we have seen that both Messrs. Tyabjee and Raste have had the honor of twice entering the Legislative Council. To Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee's election to the highest seat in the administration of this Presidency no one, we feel sure, will take exception, for, apart from his being reputedly a sound lawyer and a distinguished member of the Bombay bar, he is admittedly the head of the Mahomedan community of Bombay in all matters concerning their education and general welfare. We cannot say whether Mr. Budrudin will re-enter the Legislative Council; but if he does not, there, of course, will be a vacancy. Mr. Raste, too, has enjoyed a seat in the Council on two occasions, sufficiently long to induce him to be good-natured enough to retire and make room for another. The *Guterati*, a Bombay native journal, in reviewing Mr. Raste's career as a Member of Council, astutely remarks, that "he is not aware of this gentleman even once opening his mouth in the Council meetings to utter a single sensible word." This might be a somewhat cynical criticism on Mr. Raste's qualifications as a councillor, but we cannot help thinking that beyond the dignity, the position conferred is almost next to useless on such men who are incorporated in a body where talents are required and utilized for framing laws and regulations for this part of the country. Composed as the Council is at present it is fairly represented by the most prominent members of the different classes of the native community in the Presidency. Since, however, the departure of the Honourable Mr. Dadabhoi Naorojee to England to find a seat in Parliament, the Parsees have lost their champion in the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; and, in modestly suggesting that his place should be rightly filled by one of his own community, I beg to bring to notice the name of Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Pudumjee, the president of the Municipality in the Deccan capital. Mr. Pudumjee belongs to a highly respectable and wealthy family in Poona, and is the most distinguished son of a father, who, himself, some years ago figured conspicuously as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Those who have come in contact with him in his social and official relations, could not possibly have failed to observe that he has the advantages of a thoroughly finished English education, and that his actions in all matters in which he had any hand are characterised by sound judgment. As the leader in the municipal affairs of this station, he has made himself very conspicuous for the deep interest and labour he has taken in fully investigating and mastering all matters affecting municipal reforms; and be it stated to his credit that such self-sacrifice and zeal on his part have been actuated by philanthropic motives, for he has almost proverbially become "the people's friend." Many would welcome the news that Mr. Pudumjee had been considered a deserving candidate for a seat in the Council. He is a universal favourite, being equally appreciated by Europeans and natives on account of his high-mindedness, intelligence and respectability.—Yours, &c.

D. D.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th September, as compared with that for the 31st August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 31. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,664	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,70,13,350	14	10	2,61,12,803	5	11
Other Deposits	3,21,82,754	6	11	3,03,64,534	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,15,566	6	5	4,03,335	5	3
Sundries	15,72,360	1	4	16,25,736	3	7
	Rs... 8,55,40,805	12	6	8,28,63,674	4	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	47,62,412	4	0	40,78,596	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	58,68,599	8	0	58,00,355	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,02,67,128	3	1	91,90,080	8	6
Credits on do.	89,09,678	1	1	9 1,71,326	11	9
Bills discounted	2,21,44,512	9	3	2,21,19,424	9	9
Balances with other Banks	10,62,581	6	2	11,93,768	5	10
Bullion	2,648	15	0	2,465	5	0
Dead Stock	11,30,1-8	14	7	11,32,165	15	2
Stamps	9,589	11	3	9,176	13	7
Sundries	7,63,186	1	4	7,63,188	1	10
Cash at Head Office	1,30,83 833	1	0	1,35,45,2 5	12	0
Do. at Branches	1,72,37,441	1	0	1,50,48,617	1	5
	Rs... 8,55 40 805	12	0	8,28 63,674	4	5

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE is the best antiseptic and deodoriser obtainable. It prevents all putrefaction, and instantly removes the foulest odours, sold in bottles as. 8, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 special terms for quantity to Municipalities, Public Institutions, Cavalry Regiments &c. Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Verona, Captain M. D. Home, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at 7 p. m., with the Overland mails of the 26th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Leach	Mr Geo Brown
Mrs Johnston	Mr R E Faulkner
Mrs A P Thornton and infant	Mrs Faulkner

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E Gwalkin Williams	Captain Abdy
Hon. P. O. Sullivan	Captain Carpenter R. N.
Mr J Hickman	Mr B Saumel
Mr G F A Palmer	Major W M Campbell
Mr Wylie	Mr J T Purson
Mrs Wylie	Mr Sevenoakes
Mr G H Erskine	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Friday last visited the Craigmillar Blind School, near Edinburgh, and St. Giles's Cathedral. After paying a brief visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith, Her Majesty left for Balmoral.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Commons on Friday last the debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who believes that the decision against Home Rule was not irrevocable. Sir W. Harcourt criticised adversely the statements of the Government, and several Irish members followed in the same line. The debate was resumed on Monday by Mr. Labouchere, who chiefly devoted his speech to taunting the Liberal Unionists and the Government with mutual inconsistency. Sir M. Hicks-Beach vindicated the propositions of the Government with regard to Ireland. Other members having spoken, Lord Hartington maintained that he and his friends were still members of the Liberal party, but they could not abandon their convictions as to the danger of granting Home Rule to Ireland. Mr. John Morley deprecated the continuance of evictions in Ireland, and considered the form of local government suggested by the Ministry as fraught with danger. The debate was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. Parnell, who moved an amendment, setting forth the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, and the consequent necessity for the reduction of rents, and cessation of evictions, and also deprecating any State aid to landlords. Mr. Plunket replied on behalf of the Government, and he was followed by Mr. Gladstone, who, by indulgence of the House, travelling beyond the amendment, entered upon a general criticism of the Government policy with regard to Ireland. The discussion was continued on Wednesday and again last night, after a long preliminary debate on the appointment of Sir Redvers Buller to a military command in the south of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone left London on Wednesday for Germany.

A deputation had an interview on Friday last with Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for the Colonies, represent the depressed condition of the sugar industry in the West Indies.

The polling for the election of a representative of the Burton Division of Staffordshire, in place of Sir M. Bass, now a peer, resulted in the return of the Gladstonion, candidate, Mr. Eversleigh, by a very large majority. On Saturday Mr. Munros-Ferguson, a Gladstonian, was elected for the Leith Burghs by a considerable majority over his two Unionist rivals. In the Blackpool Division of Lancashire Sir. M. W. Ridley, Conservative, was returned by a majority of 3,751 votes against Mr. J. O. Pilkington. At Lynn Mr. Jarvis, Conservative, was returned by a majority of 255 votes against M. J. H. Sanders.

The dignity of Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. J. Gowans, Dean of Guild in Edinburgh.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Ralph Neville-Grenville, formerly M. P. for Somersetshire, and of Major-General P. Harris, Colonel of the Royal Marines.

A baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. Thomas Clark, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

At cricket, on Friday last, Yorkshire defeated Gloucestershire by five wickets. On Saturday Surrey beat Kent by 39 runs. The Australians defeated an eleven at Portsmouth by seven wickets, and Lancashire won against Cheshire by an innings and 193 runs. This week Kent beat Lancashire by nine wickets and Surrey defeated Gloucestershire by eight wickets. The matches between the Australians and Past and Present Cantabs and between Yorkshire and Sussex were drawn unfinished.

A small cannon was being fired to celebrate a Liberal demonstration at Newtown, Montgomeryshire on Saturday, when it burst, killing a young man.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on a child who had been suffocated in bed by a cat lying upon her face.

Two ladies, wife and sister of Captain Pennington, were drowned in the river Dovey on Monday.

Potato blight is reported from East Kent, and it is feared that the disease will extend.

A fire broke out on Friday last on the premises of the London Oil Storage Company, in the Isle of Dogs, on the Thames. From the inflammable nature of the contents of the warehouses it was extremely difficult to master the fire, and that object was not attained until property of much value had been destroyed.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday at Kilsyth, about 13 miles from Glasgow.

An attempt to distrain for tithe-rent at Llandegla was defeated on Monday by a riotous assemblage, which drove off the auctioner and the solicitor's clerk.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, the Chairman, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., expressed apprehension that, in consequence of the action of the landlords, encouraged by the Government, they would not have a quiet time this winter in Ireland. Mr. Harrington, M.P., counselled tenants not to bargain with their landlords, and to stick to their holdings.

OBITUARY.—Major General Sir William Hill, K. C. L., Mad. Ret.; Major-General Philip Harris, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Seaton, late Bo.S.C.; Vice-Admiral Edward Lacy; Mr. Ralph Neville-Grenville; Dr. John Small; Bishop Eden; Canon Barclay; Mr. J. H. Catton.

A revolutionary movement was carried out on Saturday at Sofia. Early that morning a body of troops surrounded the place and Prince Alexander was summoned to abdicate, which, it is asserted he consented to do. A Provisional Government was formed, and the Prince was sent by steamer to Reni-Russia, where he was landed, and he is now on his way to Darmstadt. The people and soldiers, both in Bulgaria and Roumelia, have risen against the Provisional Government which has been broken up, and a temporary Administration acting in Prince Alexander's name has taken its place.

The Russian papers declare that civil war is imminent in Bulgaria and that the Russian Government must intervene to prevent the spread of anarchy throughout the Balkan provinces.

The Hungarian papers vehemently assail the conduct of Russia, to which Power they unhesitatingly ascribe the recent *coup d' etat* at Sofia.

The French Government having invited the Marquis Tseng to visit Paris on his return from St. Petersburg, the Ambassador replied that he had no instructions to do so. M. de Freycinet has telegraphed to Pekin on the subject.

Accounts from Madagascar indicate that the French authorities are not on very friendly relations with the Hova Government, which is negotiating with an English company for the collection of taxes and working of mines.

M. Constans, the new French Minister to China, has arrived at Shanghai.

A Trade Union Congress is being held in Paris. Delegations from English and other foreign trade combinations take part in the proceedings.

A semi-official contradiction is given in Paris of unfavourable reports concerning the health of President Grévy.

There has been farther desultory fighting in Burma

ed." Among them was a collection of maps and drawings. So "the fact of his being an Englishman was discovered!" The servant, Nisan by name, was given a letter of recommendation by Moorcroft to his friends in Calcutta before his departure, but it was destroyed when the maps were discovered.

The Abbé heard this story from so many different sources that there can be no doubt such a tradition was extant in 1846, when the missionaries visited Lassa twenty years after. Abbé Huc himself, by a comparison of dates, shows conclusively that the adventurous "Englishman" could not have been Moorcroft who died in August 1825. Whoever the unfortunate traveller may have been whose tragic end in the wilds of Tibet has had many a counterpart in the lonely parts of this earth, the tradition current in Lassa, forty years ago, about him and his doings, clearly illustrate the views which Tibetans hold with respect to European explorers, and the Abbé's own experiences point out only too clearly how deep-rooted is the distrust with which these people look upon any efforts made by us to establish commercial relations between the two countries. The operations of the Indian Survey Department in and beyond the Himalays cannot but have confirmed this distrust. So that when the grand mission to Lassa came before the public, and Indian newspapers began to publish daily telegrams of its doings, even down to the supply of sponges and tooth-brushes laid in for the personal use of the Lama, no doubt the Tibetans began to think that the result af all the previous spying on their frontier was about to culminate in the invasion of their beloved country under the command of Mr. Colman Macaulay armed with his terrible battery of bathroom furniture!

The mission so organised "for opening up commerical relations only" could not but collapse under the pressure brought to bear on it by the Chinese Government, cleverly applied at the moment when affairs in Burma had become troublesome. This has been the fate of all attempts when commerce has been made the stalking horse of high politics. If trade is to be established between India and the vast populations beyond the Himalayas, the humble trader himself must be the pioneer, and trade, sordid trade, must be the only end in view. Private enterprise and the dogged perseverance of the British commercial traveller should be the mainsprings of any movement in this direction. Government should give only encouragement and the help of its good offices with the Chinese authorities. By means of the new "special convention" for the "developement of trade" which the Chinese Government promises to "encourage," it may soon be possible to effect an entrance for our wares into the coveted Tibetan marts. But this agreement too will certainly become a dead-letter, and go the way of all such paper if the British merchant does not himself take the bull by the horns and push his manufactures into the Tibetan markets by his own energy and on his own responsibility. The treaty of Tien-tsin and the argreement of Chifu are appropriate illustrations of the little good that has come of such diplomacy as far as our present subject is concerned. By the ninth article of the treaty the right to travel in the interior of China was conferred on all Englishmen: how many travellers have exercised the right? By the agreement of Chifu a British mission of exploration to Tibet was agreed upon. No attempt was made till Mr. Macaulay's mission burst upon the world—12 years after! This it would seem, is to be the fate of all treaties, conventions and agreements when, under cover of the ostensible objects for which they are made, it is attempted to compass other ends.

Under the regulations of this new Convention it may become possible for English traders to obtain licenses from the Chinese Government to proceed from certain points in the Indo-Tibetan border into the interior of the latter country. So armed the traders could proceed with a small stock of goods for the sole purpose of feeling the markets across the Himalayas, and thus in a short time the question would be settled for ever whether profitable commerce was possible with Tibet. Private enterprise would certainly not be wanting if the British and Chinese Governments encouraged such attempts. If these tentative expeditions were prudently conducted, they would no doubt go a long way towards disarming the deep-rooted distrust of that people to the lasting benefit of both countries. The free discussion of this subject in your columns in the interests of British commerce deserves to be promoted. I therefore being it to your notice.

THE BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

THERE is reason to believe that if the present Government remain in power for any length of time, a very decided line of policy will be pursued in reference to the Navy. The political members of the present Board of admiralty—Lord George Hamilton, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Forwood, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett—are known to entertain strong views as to the deficient condition of the service and the imperative necessity of improvement. They are also in substantial agreement as to the direction which the needed reform should take. The extent to which they may be able to give effect to their views depends of course nominally upon the readiness of the Treasury to find the money, but really on the will of the Cabinet; and in this connection it is important to know that both the Prime Minister and the new Chancellor of the Exchequer are in sympathy with the main principles upon which Lord George Hamilton's Board will probably proceed. Their policy may be found to consist of a plan for raising money by terminable annuities to at once bring the Navy into a state of efficiency, and to provide for the adequate defence of our coaling stations. The gallant Member for East Marylebone some time ago advocated even the extreme step of suspending the Sinking Fund for this purpose, but he deferred to the ojections very generally urged by financial authorities against such a course. The difficulties in the way of creating terminable annuities are not so formidable, and it is known that Lord George Hamilton is strongly favourable to this method of meeting the abnormal expenditure required to put the Navy into a satisfactory state. This having been once done, the obvious sequence of policy would be to increase the normal yearly expenditure to an amount that would be adequate to maintain permanently the absolute efficiency thus attained. So much for the general principles which the Conservative Administration will doubtless attempt to follow. Hitherto Governments, whether Tory or Liberal, have, except in times of panic like that of last year, allowed the interests of the Navy to suffer from want of funds rather than of resort to additional taxation to obtain those funds. It remains to be seen whether the new Government will in this respect differ its predecessors. As to the detailed reforms which the Board of Admiralty is likely to undertake, it may be assumed that the expenditure hitherto wasted on useless and obsolete vessels will be devoted to the building of cruisers, torpedo vessels, and torpedo boats. Lord Charles Beresford, before he accepted office, urged the immediate construction of five cruisers of 5,000 tons, fifteen of 2,000 tons, three torpedo depôt-ships, twenty-one vessels of the Grasshopper type, and a large number of seagoing torpedo boats, at a coast of between £5000,000 and £6,000,000. On the other hand he advocates the immediate sale or destruction of a number of antique vessels on the grounds that a large proportion of them cannot steam seven knots; that from their form and the obsolete nature of their engines, they can never be made effective for fighting, and that in time of war, from their want of speed and their defective armament they would always be a source of anxiety, as they could certainly be captured by an enemy's cruiser without difficulty. These changes in the ship-building programme will probably be accompanied by minor measures of reform, such as an improved system of education for naval officers, the formation of a training squadron, the annual grouping of fleets for practical manœuvring at full speed, the strengthening of our coaling stations abroad, and better provision for the defence of the mercantile marine coasts. The desirability of increasing the number of our naval volunteers who with very little encouragement might be made a valuable means of defence, is also likely to receive due attention. The proper arming of ships already built and the furnishing of them with adequate ammunition is said to be regarded by the First Lord as of especial importance, and is not likely to be lost sight of by the present Board. Reference was made above to the views held by the present Junior Sea Lord respecting vessels of an obsolete and useless type, and it may be interesting to mention that the classes of ships which he proposes to get rid of are, to give only a few instances, those represented by the gun vessels Avon, Condor, and Flirt, the corvettes Amethyst, Juno, and Eclipse, the gunboats Cockchafer, Foxhound, and Zephyr; and the frigate Newcastle.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1886-87:—

IN SEPTEMBER.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
Estimate	54 00,000	22,75,000	76,75,000
Actual	49,85,475	39,45,825	89,29,300
Better than Estimate	....	16,70,825	12,54,300
Worse than Estimate	4,16,525	.....	.....
6 SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 5 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate	3,24,00,000	87,75,000	4,11,75,000
Actual	3,10,34,560	1,11,56,000	4,21,91,160
Better than Estimate	....	23,81,000	10,16,160
Worse than Estimate	13,65,440	....	.....

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHIMNEY-POT HAT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* in giving a history of the chimney-pot hat says:—In the ordinary sense of the word, nobody invented the hat; it grew, and the stages of its growth are curiously illustrated by the form of the thing itself. From Strutt's well-known work it appears that the fourteenth century is a convenient starting point for inquiry. Gentlemen's hats were at that time various in form, but they were all modifications of the hood or turban. They consisted of a close-fitting skull-cap, encircled round the forehead by a roll of cloth, worn flat like a band, or rolled in a swathe. Here we have the rudimentary hat with a brim to it, and the many varieties of the thing as worn in those days consisted of ornamental appendages to it in the shape of folds of cloth cut into fantastic shapes and sewn to the crown. The hat which superseded these hoods—sometimes in a literal sense, for the hat was often worn on the top of the head—was manifestly a development. The crown of the skull-cap was raised a little, and the roll of cloth round the temples was modelled into a smooth and uniform brim, not at first very prominent. Eventually the close-fitting band or skull-cap became the lining of the hat worn on the top of it, and—what is really curious—the string which at one time served the useful purpose of tying the skull-cap firmly on to the head is retained to this day in the hat lining to which the fourteenth century head-dress has shrunk. The fifteenth century hats, to which the fourteenth century hoods became the lining, appear to have been made of some sort of felt. But Mr. Fairholt reproduces from a fifteenth century manuscript a veritable hat made of shaggy fur, which so far as material is concerned is unquestionably the precursor of the "beaver," which in its turn gave place to the lighter and glossier silk. But by this fifteenth century the shape of the modern hat had also been evolved. The close-fitting skull-cup had been first raised from the cranium, and afterwards its round tapering top was flattened. The brim, as I have said, had already been evolved from the roll of cloth, and this like the crown of the hat, was now flattened out horizontally. Thus we have in the fifteenth century two hats in common use, one presenting the material and the other the shape of the head-gear of the nineteenth century, and it only remained that the material of the one should be made up in the shape of the other and we have the modern thing complete. The original fur hat had a close-fitting body with a sort of pent-house down-sloping brim, while the original "chimney pot" was at first made of taffeta, sarsnet, velvet, and other materials. The two together made "the beaver" of our grand fathers, and, as Mr. Fairholt observes, "it may be considered remarkable that amid all the imitations of times and fashions the pot hat should still survive, and its plain crown and ugly flat brims should be patronised by tho male portion of the community."

It must not be understood that our shape of the hat has been by any means permanent since the fifteenth century. Its variations have been innumerable. At one time the crown has been high and pointed; at another the brim has been thrust out prominently in front and turned up behind. During Henry VIII.'s reign the flat all-round brim was worn, but the body of the hat had been flattened down and spread out nearly as wide as the brim. The material was generally of velvet. Peacham in 1638 says, "After came in hats of all fashions, some with crowns so high that beholding them afar off, you would have thought you had discovered the Teneriffe; those close to the head like barbers' basins with narrow brims, we were at that time beholden to ladies in Spain for." The hat-band, the varying width of which has come to be regarded as a criterion of grief for the loss of a relative, appears to have been originally a band for the fastening of feathers on the hat, and the buckle is the modern representative of a jewel. The Puritans rejected all such vanities, and showed forth their godly disposition by enlarging their brim and stretching up their crown, while the cavaliers showed their aversion to this sort of thing by the gracefnl curvature of brims and the showiness of their feathers and jewels. But underlying all sorts of variatioins there was our ancient institution, the chimney-pot, and though at times fashion seemed to have strayed to quite another type, there never since the fifteenth century appears to have been a time when it was not more or less worn, or when fashion itself did not every now and again revert to it.

It is much to be regretted that we cannot honour the man who first devised the felt "wideawake." By the way, why is a soft hat of this material called a "wide-awake?" Do you, Sir, give it up? Because it never has a nap. That at least is one reason given, and it really seems so all-sufficient that it cannot be worth while to look for another. I do not know who invented the widewake or I would forthwith propose a subscription for a monument to his memory; but the Catholic hatters of the Continent are sure to have a tradition among them that the felt of which the wideawake was made was the invention of St. Clement, the fourth bishop of Rome. This holy man, say the hatters, being forced to flee from his persecutors, found his feet to be so blistered be long-continued travel that he was induced to put a little-wool between his sandals and the soles of his feet. This wool in the course of his travels got trodden down into a uniformly compact substance; and Clement, whose religious enthusiasm seemingly did not interfere with his utilitarian shrewdness, twigged a good thing, and had ot employed in the manufacture of various articles. Thus marvellously has the grim persecutor of olden times been made to contribute to the personal comfort of the modern person and many of his flock.

How is it that amid all the many foes of the hideous chimney-pot, nobody, so far as I am aware, has hit upon the suggestion of taxing the thing. Here would seem to be really a brilliant opportunity for Lord Randolph Churchill. The idea is not quite without precedent. There was an Act passed in 1571 in the interest of the trade of cappers, by which every person, except ladies and peers, who should wear anything but English woollen caps on Sundays and holidays, should incur a penalty of three-and-fourpence a day. That would undoubtedly be a little too stiff, but something less severe might be attempted and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who the other day enunciated ideas so startlingly primitive on the subject of the coinage, surely need not be above borrowing a notion from sixteenth century sumptuary laws.

ASIATIC MASQUERADES.

MASQUERADES in Asia are totally different entertainments from those of Europe. In the gorgeous and pompous East none but professionals ever dream of dancing, and none but actors and actresses ever appear in public in the garb of princes or princesses, kings or queens. But on certain festival occasions the lower classes delight in masquerading as animals. At a grand feast given by Timur the Tartar at Samarkand, some five hundred years ago, the different classes of tradespeople were called in turns to play games for the amusement of the multitude. The women were dressed like goats, sheep, or fairies; leather-sellers and butchers like lions and foxes. Every class appeared and frisked about, or pretended to buy and sell, to sow rice, to weave cotton, to do tailoring, to row a boat, to dig, to build, to carpenter, and to mimic the animals which were individually represented or the trade to which he or she belonged.

The same sort of thing may occasionally be witnessed in India at the present day, especially at the festival of the Mohurrum. While the Shiah Mahommedans are lamenting in black garments over the death of Ali and his two sons—the son-in-law and grandsons of the Prophet—the Sunni Mahommedans are making high festival in honour of the three first Caliphs, and masquerading as tigers and bears to represent the wild beasts of the forest which haunted the bank of the Euphrates when the last son of Ali was murdered. To this day the Sunni Mahommedans and a host of sky-larking Hindoos will play all the pranks that are described as having taken place in the Court of Timur. The antagonism between Shiah and Sunni may occasionally lead to fighting and bloodshed; but preliminary arrangements are generally made by British authorities to prevent the possibility of collision.

Some years ago a characteristic incident took place at the celebration of the Mohurrum in the city of Madras. The Shiahs were weeping aloud and beating their breasts in the bosom of their families; but the Sunnis were abroad in the streets and high ways, keeping holiday. A Hindoo magistrate kept the peace, supported by a strong staff of native police. Hosts of Asiatics appeared before his worship, painted up and disguised as tigers, bears, monkeys, and other animals. Troops of representatives of every trade approached the magisterial bench at intervals, to make the salaams and perform their several parts as marks of respect to the grave and majestic Hindoo magistrate, who to them was the representative of Government, the emblem of the State—the Sirkar. The multitude of performers and spectators was perfectly orderly, playing like children, amusing and amused. Now and then a drunken tiger or a noisy bear was brought before the bench on which the magistrate sat with one or two European lookers-on. To the uninitiated it seemed surprising that the bulk of the performers were Hindoos, who had joined in the Mahommedan festival from sheer love of fun, which had overpowered all feelings of religious antagonism. The Hindoo magistrate dismissed each offender without caring whether he was Mahommedan or Hindoo. At last, however, a riotous tiger was brought up for punishment, smeared with stripes of paint and overcome with liquor and terror. The frightened tiger confessed that he had been drunken and disorderly; but begged to excuse himself on the score that he was a Christian. Probably he was some pariah, who only called himself a Christian in the hope of escaping fine or imprisonment. But the opportunity was not to be lost, and accordingly the worthy magistrate delivered a homily from the bench, for the edification of the European gentlemen, on the enormity of a native Christian playing at tigers and bears with Mahommedans.

Masquerading as animals seems to have some subtle connection with the fables of Æsop or Pilpay. Children of all ages and countries are fond of animals and birds, and equally fond of fables. But when they play at lions and bears in the English nursery the game is not associated with fable, but with the known characteristics and attributes of the animals. With Asiatics it may possibly be different. The pleasure of the lower orders in frisking about in such mad disguises may be a relic of the old animal worship, or of the old belief in the transmigrations of the soul, modified by later religious ideas. But this must remain an open question to be solved by local enquiries, systematic and philosophical. One thing is certain: the Asiatics who played their parts in the Mohurrum at Madras must have long lost every trace of these old-world notions. They were simply children playing at a festival.

Asiatics, again, are adepts at disguise for all purposes of deception. Many a rebel prince or dethroned sovereign has escaped from his enemies in the guise of a woman or a fakir. It is not an uncommon incident in life in India for a native servant who has been discharged by his European master to reappear next day in quite a different dress, with some artistic rearrangement of hair, eyebrows, beard, and whiskers, and in that guise to apply for the vacant situation, with a bundle of spick and span, new testimonials to character and qualifications just purchased from some educated native dealer in a neighbouring bazaar. An ordinary Englishman might be taken in, but not an English lady who has lived some little time in the East. The experienced mistress of an Anglo-Indian household is not to be easily deceived. The fellow-servants of the impostor, who had aided and abetted their unfortnnate comrade, may solemnly swear that the new-comer is another man, but the lady is obdurate. The detected offender moves uneasily away, whilst the lookers-on, who have been guilty of enormous lying, will only smile at the cleverness of their mistress, and return to their avocations without the slightest idea that they have done or said anything wrong. They have simply tried to help a fellow-servant, and failed.

A curious story of the same character was told by the late Sir Mark Cubcon, erewhile Commissioner of Mysore. Sir Mark's experience of natives was almost without a precedent. He landed at Madras in 1800, and lived sixty years in Southern India, engaged in military or civil duties which kept him constantly surrounded by Hindoos and Mahommedans, and throughout this protracted period he had never once returned to Europe. During the rebellion against she late Rajah of Mysore, a daring leader of a band of dacoits gave a vast amount of trouble. Sir Mark knew the man well, and did his utmost to arrest him, employed his best detectives, and offered high rewards for his apprehension; but all to no purpose. Time passed away; no trace could be found of the rascal, and the matter was well nigh forgotten. One day Sir Mark's attention was caught by the expression of a horse-keeper who had been in his service several years. He almost shouted with surprise: the rebel and the horse-keeper were one and the same man.

Of late years a new taste for masquerading in Europe has grown up amongst Asiatics, which requires to be kept in some sort of check. It has been rumoured that a native servant of one of the Indian Commissioners lately tried "to borrow" an Oriental costume from the South Kensigton Museum in order to appear as a great Rajah in a London assembly. It has also been said that an Indian prince of vast wealth and renown, and a model of masculine beauty, has turned out to be the brother of a Eurasian nursemaid in a European family. It is not so many years ago that English ladies were horrified with the discovery that a great Asiatic prince, with whom they had flirted and corresponded in Sondon, had been in reality a Mahommedan emissary of the notorious Nana Sahib of Bithoor and Cawnpore. Englishmen who have been in India know the dangerous talent of Orientals for disguises of all sorts. Untravelled Britons do not, and are very likely to be taken in by astute masquerading adventurers.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. SALA ON HIS ANCESTORS.

Mr. Sala gives an amusing account of his ancestors in his "Echoes of the week," in a "Note" on Lord Brassey of Bulkeley:—

Sir Thomas Brassey having been made a peer—an honour which he fully merits—and having elected that is title shall be Lord Brassey of Bulkeley, all the carpers and sneerers, the gibers and jeerers, the spiteful people and the envious people, have been questioning the new Peer's right to assert his territorial connection with Bulkeley, or to let it be understood that his remotest ancestors came over to England with the Conqueror. Does it matter muce? Is there any harm, if we really are of gentle blood, in occasionally reminding the world of our pedigree, if we are not well born, in imagining that we are so? If I were a mule I should frequently and proudly allude to my mamma the mare; but I should never mention my papa, the jackass. whenever I hear anybody boasting about his or her long descent, I gravely remark that on the father's side my ancestors were Roman *gens*, whose names are to be found inscribed on the marble tables of the Fasti Consulares in the Capitol at Rome; that an ancestor of mine was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Padua at the time when the illustrious Harvey was a studient there, and that my family has given two cardinals to the Church in Italy and one Grand Inquisitor to Spain. I am not quite certain myself about the accuracy of this pedigree; but the late James Hannay made it out for me and was quite satisfied with it. On the other hand, I possess painfully unquestionable documentary evidence to prove that my great-grandmother danced on the tight-rope at the Carnival of Venice in the year 1763, and I am afraid that a great-aunt of mine kept a tripe-shop at Como during the Italian Viceroyalty of Eugène Beauharnais. As for Lord Brassey of Bulkeley (whom I heartily congratulate on his elevation to the Peerage, to which he will be an honour), I am only astonished at his moderation. Were the present writer *obsit omen!*—made a lord he would intimate darkly to his friends not only that he had an ancestor who came over with the Conqueror, but but that he was the Conqueror himself. "Who was St. Leonard?" somebody once asked Shirley Brooks. "I *am* promptly replied the sometime editor of *Punch*, and writer of "Nothing in the Papers."

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE *New York Tribune* and other American papers publish the following letter sent by the Duke of Abercorn to Mr. W. H. Hurlbert on the question of the Conservative attitude towards Ireland:—

'Baronscourt, August 6th, 1886.

"Dear Mr. Hurlbert,—I have received your letter, and have, of course, considered its contents. You must bear in mind, when reading the few words which I send in reply, that I do not pretend, not being a member of the Government, to be in any way conveying their views, nor do I venture to claim to speak in the name of anybody except myself.

"Mr. Gladstone has, in my opinion sadly misused the opportunity which his position and his previous service gave him for conciliating the jarring elements which sever English and Irish feeling. Had things been described as they are, and not as they were sought to be made to appear for the purposes of Party, much which has recently been said would have necessarily been left unsaid. The Conservatives whether in Ireland or in England are above all things anxious that their fellow-countrymen in Ireland of every creed and class should enjoy equal political rights, equal consideration and equal social liberty grantd to them by law, and secured by them by its observance. The false cry against 'coercion' raised by men who know the value of appeals to misinformed sentiment really means tolerance of crime; it is against that alone that any demand for force exists. If the boycottings, the murders, the maiming, which have disfigured parts of Ireland, and I am glad to say only a few parts ceased, or if the existing mode of detecting and prosecuting law-breakers is found to suffice, none will be more delighted than the Conservative Party; but the supremacy of the recognised law, whatever it may for a time be, is the very foundation of national prosperity and this must be supported. As for what is called Protestant ascendancy in Ireland that is a thing of the past and nobody would desire to revive it in its former political character. But what we Conservatives do most strongly condemn is the substituting of one ascendancy for another—an ascendancy which would become a descension, because it would in our opinion strike a fatal blow at individual liberty and the best interests of our country by banishing confidence from our shores.

"To give the greatest possible scope to the natural aspiration of the people for self-government without impairing the Parliamentary union—to hasten the time when Irishmen like Scotchmen shall fill all the administrating posts in their own country—to insist meanwhile that the poorest as well as the richest shall have the protection of the law for person and property—this I apprehend is the genuine Conservative policy. There is no such thing as the policy of coercion so contemptuously travestied by Separatist writers and speakers. I have lived for the best part of my life in Ireland. I known the people well and I appreciate the warmth of feeling and nobleness of nature which characterises their disposition, both Protestant and Catholic, when left free to themselves; and I feel convinced that nine-teuths of the population of this country at the present moment only desire rest and peace and freedom to pursue their lawful callings. —I remain, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"ABERCORN."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE FATAL MATTERHORN.

ON Monday morning, Aug. 16, in lovely weather, a party of thirteen, who could not have believed in omens and presentiments, started for the summit of Matterhorn, the most formidable of Alpine peaks, which raises its snowy crest 14,705 ft. into the heavens. A heavy snowstorm comes on suddenly, and for thirty-six hours these unfortunate men are imprisoned, their little stock of food and drink slowly but surely diminishing. It is easy to imagine them up in those awful solitudes, enveloped in mist and clouds, exposed to the biting frost and blinding snow, hoping against hope for succour from below. But their hopes of rescue must have sunk very low, for the guide who accompanied them would know only too well the enormous difficulties which rescue party involved. But they did not calculate wrongly on the bravery, which approached rashness, of their friends and comrades below. Their circumstances were well-known, and after hours had ebbed away with leaden feet, they saw help approaching. A rescue party of forty men, with blankets and brandy, was seen toiling its way up after almost superhuman exertions, reaching them in time. Of all this party all escaped but one poor fellow, whose tragic words will be handed down for ever in the legends of Alpine disasters. Two of the tourists, Messrs. Davis and Burckhardt with two guides, were lying exhausted at Moseley's Platte, one mile above the higher hut, when they heard the shouts of the ascending party. Mr. Davis and the guides although weak, were able to move but their poor comrade was helpless. He moaned out "Leave me here; I cannot go on; save yourselves." Accordingly the three men left him, and when the rescue party reached him some hours later he was a frozen corpse. The others events sadly reached Zermatt and the comforts in safety. Such, in brief, is the pathetic *denoüement* of what might have been a very terrible tragedy.

It may be interesting to revive some memories of the famous Matterhorn, its conquerors and its victims. For as all mountaineers are well aware, the Matterhorn for many a year resisted the attacks of all comers. Those who have not made the acquaintance of Mr. Whymper's too fascinating pages in which he describes his "Scrambles Amongst the Alps"—scrambles to so ardent and courageous a climber, feats of great daring to ordinary mortals, whose feet have never trodden the virgin snow. There you will find enriched with many very beautiful specimens of wood-engraving, the long story of the Matterhorn told with a charm of style which, we fear, has helped many a man to break his neck. Professor Tyndall himself almost succeeded in reaching the summit in 1862; but it was not, after many attempts until July 13, 1865, that the Matterhorn succumbed; and even then the victory was bought at a terrible cost. The famous party was eight in number, and consisted of Croz, Peter, Taugwalder and his two sons, Lord F. Douglas, Mr. Hadow, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Whymper. They camped at a height of 11,000 feet, and passed the remaining hours of daylight—"some basking in the sunshine, some sketching or collecting; and when the sun went down, giving as it departed, a glorious promise for the morrow, we returned to the tent to arrange for the night. Hudson made tea and coffee; and we then retired each one to his blanket bag. Long after dusk the cliff above echoed with our laughter and with the songs of the guides, for we were happy that night in camp and feared no evil." Next morning they started at dawn and reached the top after a difficult climb, without accident, says Mr. Whymper "we remained" for one hour."

One crowded hour of glorious life and the prospect!— there were the must rugged forms and the most graceful outline—bold perpendicular cliffs and gentle undulating slope; rocky mountains, and sombre and solemn or glittering, and white with walls—turrets—pinnacles—pyramids and domes—cones and spires. There was every combination that the world can give and every contrast that the heart could desire."

Mr. Whymper's description of the famous accident by which Lord Francis Douglas, Mr Hudson, Mr. Hadow and Croz were killed even at this remote date makes one's hear beat, and one's nerves tingle. They were roped together when Mr. Hadow slipped dragging his comrades to death:—

I heard one startled exclamation from Croz then saw him and Mr. Hadow flying downwards; in another moment Hudson was dragged from his steps, I and Lord F. Douglas immediately after him. All this was the work of a moment. Immediately we heard Croz's exclamation, old Peter and I planted ourselves as firmly as the rocks would permit. The rope was taut befween us and the jerk came on both, as one man. We held; but the rope broke midway between Taugwalder and Lord F. Douglas. For a few seconds we saw our unfortunate companions sliding downwards on their backs and spreading out their hands endeavouring to save themselves. So perished our comrads! For the space of half an hour we remained on the spot without moving single step. The two men paralyzed by terror cried like infants. For more than two hours afterwards I thought the next moment would be my last. The rose were made fast to the rock, but even with the assurance the men were afraid to proceed and several times old Peter turned with ashy face and faltering limbs and said with terrible emphasis "*I cannot.*"

After many hours they reached Zermatt. And this is the terrible story of the first ascent and most famous of the most majestic of the Alpine heights!

THROUGH NIAGARA RAPIDS.

AN eye witness writing from Niagara falls on the 8th ult., gives the following account of the passage through the Niagara Rapids by two copies:—Cooper Graham's feat of successfully accomplishing the trip through the whirlpool rapids was equalled, if not eclipsed, this afternoon by two former friends of Graham, George Hazlitt and William Potts, who are also coopers. Ever since Graham made the passage of the rapids, Potts and Hazlitt have been figuring on a craft which would carry two men, and their design has been eminently successful. Their boat was first launched in Buffalo Creek yesterday, and proved to be a barrel-shaped craft 10 feet long, with a keel-builder and a life-preserver-wheel at the stern. It is canical in shape, 3 feet in its largest diameter and about 22 inches across the end. The bow is covered with sheetiron and propelling apparatus is protected by a hand-iron casing. The stakes are of inch-and-a-half oak, protected by hoop-iron bands. The craft looks strong enough to stand enormous pressure.

Last night Hazlitt and Potts entered their barrel through a manhole barely large enough to admit ond man's body, and accompanied by friends in a rowboat floated down the river to Chippewa, Ont., the home of Hazlitt's family. He is an unmarried man of twenty-five years with six brothers. Potts is twenty years of age, married and the father of a child.

At 11. 30 o'clock to-day the two men loaded their craft on a farmer's wagon and started for Niogara Falls. Uyon arrival the party proceeded to the Maid of the Mist landing where the boat was unloaded and launched. The craft looks like a torpedo. While seated at dinner shortly after 2 o'clock to-day the two men were seen by THE WORLD correspondent. Both appeared fearless and confident of success. They said that if they made the passage of the terible rapids safely they could make a fortinue yy exhibiting themselves and their craft and also make some money by patenting the latter as a perfect lifeboat.

At 4. 35 P. M. there was a large crowd at the landing, while the banks of the river on both sides were lined with spectators. Hazlitt entered the barrel at that time and Potts crawled in after. The men secured themselves inside to avoide hard knocks. An American flag was handed them and another affixed to the boat's bow. Potts said: "All right, let her go," and the craft was towed out into the river by a row-boat, in which sat Hamilton Hazlitt, the man who accompanied Graham to the centre of the river when he started. The barrel floated down with the current, Potts waving the flag and people along the banks responding wite cheers.

At 4. 58 the first long wave of the rapids was reached, and as the barrel started with a terrible velocity the manhole was closed from the inside. The craft, ought by a counter current, turned half around. She struck the top of the wave stern foremost and plunged down to meet the next with frightful speed. Caught by the surge of the second great wave the craft was first submerged and then turned over but righted at once, and it was seen that the flag still floated. The trip through the first rapids was made in a trifle less than four minutes, and at 5. 02 the Whirlpool was reached.

The barrel took the Canadian side of the river and floated quietly along for two minutes. The manhole cover was raised and Hazlett exchanged greetings with his aged father who stood along the edge of the river. The cover was closed just in time again, for a stronger current caught the barrel and away she went into the second rapids and past the Devils Hole. A few rocks were grazed and some terrible plunges made but the craft always righted. At 5. 20 the passage of the second rapids was completed and the voyagers into smooth water. They were met by numerous small boats and the ffotilla sailed along with the current for a mile. Potts and Hazlett climbed out on top of their craft and seemed none the worse for their perilous trip.

They were met at Queenstown Landing by Col-Scott, tnair manager, and THE WORLD correspondent, who had followed the bopt in a carriage along the Canadion shore. The two men hurriedly dressed and in a couple of hours were back at Chippewa. To-morrow they commence a week's engagement at the Palace of Trade in Buffalo, and from there go to New Yyrk and other cities.

Cooper Graham who witnessed the passage of the craft from John B. Manning's Whirlpool Park, said to-night he was going to be thrown off the Suspension Bridge in his barrel some time this month, and challenges Potts and Hazlitt to make the attempt with him.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDNIAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will colour one to four lbs. of goods, if you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C. England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholsale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Gilert, 1,107 tons, Captain R. Winter arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (August 30), with a cargo of teak timber.

THE steam-ship Tiverton, 1,743 tons, Captain J. R. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the 12 inst from Moulmein (August 31), with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain B. W. Case, arrived no harbour yesterday from Hongkong (August 25), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Knight Errant, 2,086 tons, Captain J. E. McGill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 18), with a cargo of 3,925 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship—Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Cobbold, Major Walgabhoy and Lieut. Armiji.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lyods S. N. Co's steam ship Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain J. Radonirick, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Hongkong (August 14), with a general cargo and O. Steffens, as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Cammilla, 549 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchel, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and one child; Mr. B. V. Toobrai, Mr. and Mrs. Speuce, Major Elliston and 34 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Kurrachi.—Captain A Monteith. For Bussorah.—Mr. A. Hassum, Mr. E. Freitain, and 62 deck for different ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cascapedia	1924	.....	A	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Deccan	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Sahara	1283	R. S. Walton	E	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1798	.....	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Bryan Glass	1503	.....	H J	Byrts, Craig & Co.
,, Ross Shire	1312	.....	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Inchlonga	1995	.....	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
13	Knight Errant (s)	Gill	Cardiff, Aug. 18.
	Gilert (s)	Winter.....	Moulmein, Aug. 30.
	Deccan (s)	Case	Hongkong, Aug. 30.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Pemba (s)	Rothwell ...	Karachi & P. Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pandora, for Aden, Suez, Port Said, &c.
,, Dragoman, for Alexandria and Naples.
,, Commilla, for Katty war Coast and Karachi.
Ship Knight Errant, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
9 Agra (s) .....Major .....Bombay, Aug. 19.
Asia (s) .....Craig .....Liverpool, Aug. 4.
Duntrune .....Littlejohn ...Liverpool, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.—Steamer Japan, Ships Othello and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Barque Linga.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

NOTICES

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
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DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASOURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they ow supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not insure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langour and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the rofession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to th stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep cecomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin taear and healthy, and the hair acquires streuag its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinon no hnbl]eit.r

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Brokendown Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS
and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguishe dhe coguition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicia prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded b Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.
CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.
CHAPTER III.
OMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.
CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.
CHAPTER V.
OMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.
CHAPTER VI.
CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Indu trial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.
CHAPTER VII.
CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.
CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.
CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.
CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.
CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.
CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.
CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.
CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.
CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.
CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.
CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownlo e Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.
CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.
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"I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume I.
Index.

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FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

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